The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

A SHARP WEEK'S LEGISLATION IN PROSPECT.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE HOLDING THE DEMOCRACY IN CHECK—THE INSPECTORSHIP OF PUBLIC WORKS—THE GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL BILL—PROSPECTS OF THE HUSTED CHARTER BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 11, 1875.

There is every indication that the present week in and about the Capitol will be fruitful of interest to the people of the State at large, and especially to political circles. In the first place, the session is now palpably drawing to its close; how near the adjournment may actually be remains for the Senate to decide. Then there are two bills before the Legislature in which general public interest is centred, the first being the bill for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works of the State, and the second an act to vest in the Governor the power summarily to suspend and remove all State officers. The fourth important topic concerns most directly, and to an extraordinary extent, the welfare of the people of the City of New-York, and is known as the Husted Charter bill, to reorganize the Government of the Metropolis. In all these matters the Republican minority of this Legislature is destined to play a very conspicuous part, and in relation to the first three subjects mentioned holds the key to the position. The Senate now holds the Assembly resolution fixing the *sine die* adjournment for April 23, and if it chooses to concur with the House the legislation not yet completed will have to be put through in a very expeditious manner. A few Republicans are in favor of concurrence, believing that such a course will show very distinctly the incompetency of the "responsible majority" and the results of their session's work. Many others of the minority side believe that the most politic Republican plan would be to extend the session as far as the Assembly pleases to stretch it. They argue that the poor and limited amount of work produced, and the edifying spectacles of party disunion which the House, on the Democratic side, indulges in once a fortnight, will give the public some idea of the party that produces such a majority. At this time it is impossible to say with any precision what course will be followed, but it is quite likely that the Senate will amend the resolution by fixing the adjournment for April 30 or May 7, and give the House a chance to concur with such an amendment. The bill creating an Inspectorship of Public Works will come up early in the week in the Assembly for a third reading, and is likely even yet to develop discussion of a very positive type, so far as the debates are concerned. But when it comes to voting on it it is quite likely the rampant and hitherto all-powerful Canal Ring factions, in Senate and House, will bow their necks for the yoke which the bill implies. Both houses, however, will hear some sharp debating on this bill before it goes through, unless certain elements prove themselves strong enough to exact conciliation or weak enough to be scared into submissiveness. The sharpest resentments, however, are those uttered against the bill empowering the Governor to suspend and then to remove State officers elected by the people. Ostensibly this bill originates from Republican sources, being drawn by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and by that committee reported for the consideration of the Senate. It may not be known, however, that this bill is at best but a compromise measure so far as the committee is concerned. The committee consists of five members, two of whom were in favor of a bill giving the power of removals to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Judge, Judge of the Court of Appeals; two other members favored the bill as it now stands, and the fifth member, feeling himself to be "the balance of power," took up a position "on the fence," now looking on one side, then on the other, but never thinking of coming down from the perch. The committee was required to do something with the propositions on this question submitted in the Governor's Message on the canals, but the negative position of the members made it impossible to make either an adverse or a favorable report, and hence the passive report "for consideration." Precisely what the chances of the passage of this law are it would be idle to attempt to state, but there is a considerable Republican opposition to the bill in the Assembly, by those who do not think there is any necessity in clothing any Governor with such absolute authority, by which he may, if he be inclined to act harshly, arbitrarily, or in a partisan spirit, subvert the whole official régime of the State. The friends of the Husted Charter bill are organizing for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" on the attempt to pass it, and there is no man bold enough to deny absolutely their chances of success. It is understood that they can hold ten votes in their favor not yet heard from which would be, counting the vote of last Tuesday night as still intact, thirteen votes more than are required to pass the bill. Sixty-five solid votes will be, in their results, quite as effective as seventy-five. It is understood that the Tammany delegation is prepared for a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole, and, if successful, to try and re-commit it to the Committee on Cities. It is said they have telegraphed to every member who is allied with them to be in his seat to-morrow night, ready to swing a vote if the subject is opened.

Senators Kellogg, Connelly, and Johnson, the sub-committee of the Committee on Canals, who have been charged with the investigation of the elevator question in connection with the proposed canal reforms, will in all probability take testimony in New-York during the coming week.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S VISIT TO THE CAPITAL—POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE DENIED—THE CANAL INVESTIGATING COMMISSION—THE PROPOSED AMENDNENT TO THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—Mayor Wickham arrived in this city on Saturday night. He spent Sunday with Gov. Tilden, and will leave for New-York City to-morrow morning. The report that his visit is for the purpose of conferring with the Governor upon political matters is authoritatively denied, although an appearance of probability is lent to it by the simultaneous presence in Albany of himself, ex-Gov. Seymour, and Hon. Francis Kernan.

The Governor's Canal Commission are all expected in town to-morrow. Their meeting for organization will probably be held in the afternoon, and it is understood that their investigation will be begun by a personal inspection of the line of the canals.

The amendment to the New-York City charter which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. J. W. Miller will probably be taken up on Monday evening, and it is claimed that the alliance between the Republicans and the country Democrats has gained such strength during the legislative recess that the passage of the bill is assured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at Middletown, Penn., yesterday morning in Bluestine's confectionery and faro bank, which in two hours destroyed forty buildings. It is impossible, at present, to give the losses, but they will not be less than $100,000. The most important losses were the buildings of McKinney Brothers and Galeys, the Oil Producers' and Aerman National Banks, S. McBride's drug store, A. Tolman's paint store, and the Hogan Opera-house. The other buildings were mostly saloons and small tenements. The insurance is small.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says: "A fire at Monmouth, Ill., yesterday morning destroyed over half a block of buildings, including the Monmouth Co-operative Building, with a large stock of plows. The loss is about $27,000, with but little insurance."

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the tailor shop of Davidson & McKee, No. 526 Hudson street, caused by an over-heated stove. Damage $50.

An alarm of fire was caused at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a painter's chest containing oils taking fire, in the new *Tribune* building, from spontaneous combustion. Damage trifling.

A fire at Buena Vista, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed $15,000 worth of property. No insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Active preparations are being made for the Spring meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club on the 27th inst.

The mangled body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning on the track of the Stonington Railroad, near Niantic.

L. C. Swan, a brakeman on the Stonington Railroad was killed on Saturday, his head striking a bridge near East Greenwich, Conn.

Christopher Strickert, a German musician and a member of the American Band of Providence, R. I., was found dead in bed yesterday morning in that city.

A party of 150 members of the Missouri Valley Press Association and prominent citizens of Kansas, accompanied by a number of ladies, arrived at Galveston on Saturday night.

Hon. James M. Slade, of Middlebury, Vt., died at that place on Saturday evening. He was Lieutenant Governor of Vermont from 1856 to 1858 inclusive, and has held many important offices of trust in the State.

Yesterday morning three burglars entered the shoe store of Christian Huber, No. 479 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and stole fifty-five pairs of shoes. Two of them who were arrested gave the names of John Blake and William Johnson.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 11.—Nearly all the pulpits of the city were filled to-day by members of the Methodist Conference, in session here, and immense congregations were present. At the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this morning, Bishop Ames ordained the following-named as deacons: Jesse Ackerman, F. M. North, C. R. North, Charles Sager, J. Lee Tamble, S. P. Galloway, Henry C. Masten, George W. Terbush, L. Campbell, S. C. H. Adams, and C. H. Travis. Right Rev. Bishop Potter was in attendance at the Episcopal churches, morning, afternoon, and evening, administering the rite of confirmation to forty-five persons.

THE MEXICO-TEXAS RAIDS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 11.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville says it is reported that Clarke and his men killed French Louis and a man named Torres, at La Prairie. The charge of abusing women has not been verified, and no doubt will not be. Capt. Claus returned with his command yesterday morning. It is reported that the men implicated with the raiders are coming to grief, but no details have yet been received. The raiders complain of Gen. Cortina, who allows them only $2 a head for beeves and $4 a head for horses brought by them from Texas. They say they are compelled to take these low prices because he fits them out, and they must sell to him.

FIRE AND COAL-OIL EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—A small retail grocery store at No. 95 Garden street took fire this afternoon, during which a barrel of coal-oil in the cellar exploded with terrific effect. John Hennick, George H[illegible], E. C. Keyser, Joseph Wagner, E. J. Rudolph and George Grubb, all firemen, who were in the cellar at the time, were blown from it by the force of the explosion to the pavement above. They were all burned seriously, but none fatally. The clothes and hair of some of them were nearly burned off. The loss by fire is small.

A WOMAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—At 11:30 P. M. on Thursday the body of Mrs. Mary Dennahy was run over by a train on the Old Colony Railroad two and a-half miles from this city. At first it was supposed that it was an accident, but an investigation seems to point to foul play. The Coroner's inquest has been adjourned over till Monday for further evidence. An impression is gaining ground that she was murdered and placed on the track.

A GIFT OF $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11.—It is stated to-night that Hon. William S. Groesbeck has presented $50,000 to Burnet Woods Park, the interest of which is to defray the expenses of music in that park.

TROTTING.

BOSTON, April 14.—The proprietors of Mystic Park announce a purse of $10,000 for the second annual stallion race, open to all stallions in Canada and the United States.

ARRIVALS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mikado, from Sydney, via Auckand and Honolulu, and the ships C. F. Sargent and Carrier Dove, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

M. LOUIS BLANC AND THE LATE M. QUINET.

MM. Schoelcher and Louis Blanc wrote the following letter, on March 29, to Mme. Edgar Quinet: "Madame and Friend: It is in England and only to-day that we have heard of the death of the illustrious man to whose destiny you have had the glory and happiness of associating your own. It being thus impossible for us to arrive in time for his funeral, we wish at least to tell you how much we have been affected by your sorrow. The luminous intelligence of Edgar Quinet, the force and the originality of his conceptions in politics and philosophy, the brilliancy of his literary genius, his life, entirely devoted to loving, defending, and serving the people—this is what is known of him by those who take an interest in intellectual matters and the career of public men. But we have known more of Edgar Quinet, and we know what you have lost in losing him—we whom he honored with his friendship; we who have had before us the example of his private virtues; we who have seen with what charm he surrounded the austere worship of the truth; how gentleness was blended with the rigidity of that great republican spirit; and in what degree genius with him was the refulgence of goodness. We are, Madam, with unalterable attachment and profound respect, yours,

SCHOELCHER, LOUIS BLANC.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY—THE INFLUENCE OF THE PAPAL PARTY OVERRULED.

BERLIN, April 11.—The *North German Gazette*, a semi-official journal, says: "The article of the Berlin *Post* contains much truth in one respect, but combined with such anxious views that we must contradict it. Our international relations are by no means so unfavorable as represented. While the reorganization of the French Army is disquieting, it does not aim at a solid establishment of the French forces, but it is undertaken for obvious purposes. The *Post* overrates the influence of the Papal Party and the Jesuits in Italy and Austria. Their power is, happily, insufficient to prejudice the good understanding between the sovereigns or nations concerned." The *Gazette* thinks the same may be said in regard to France.

FRANCE FOR PEACE AS A PARAMOUNT NECESSITY.

PARIS, April 11.—The *Moniteur* (semi-official) declares that France is unanimous for peace, as a paramount necessity. She is not conspiring against any one. The French press generally concur in this opinion.

PRUSSIA.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS PROTESTING AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Roman Catholic Bishops soon after their conference at Fulda, addressed a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the State grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. They also protested against being required to obey unconditionally the State laws.

The Ministers authorized by the Emperor have replied, expressing regret that the Bishops should object to obey laws which were always obeyed in other countries, and adding that the Bishops would have preserved the fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to the warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BESSEMER STEAMER.

LONDON, April 12.—The Bessemer steamer which is constructed so as to overcome the motion of the sea, made a trial trip yesterday from Gravesend to Calais.

She crossed in seven hours, and her performance was satisfactory. At Calais, however, she struck a pier and somewhat damaged one of her paddles. She starts for Dover this morning.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from New-York April 1, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The American line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia, April 1, arrived here this morning.

PRUSSIA AND THE CHURCH.

PROPOSED ABROGATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GRANT OF INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATION IN ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, April 11.—A bill has been introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to abrogate the clauses of the Constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, and the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors. The bill restricts freedom of clerical appointments, and makes their confirmation indispensable to their legality.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK TO VISIT THE ISLE OF WIGHT FOR HIS HEALTH.

LONDON, April 12—5:30 A. M.—Prince Bismarck is expected soon at Sandown, Isle of Wight, whither he comes for the benefit of his health.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S VISIT TO ITALY—THE KING NOT TO BE OFFICIALLY VISITED.

LONDON, April 12.—The German Prince Imperial will go to Italy, as announced, but the intention of officially visiting King Victor Emanuel has been abanboned.

The *Daily News* says it is informed that he decided not to visit the King at the special request of Prince Bismarck.

SPAIN.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF EIGHT ALFONSISTS PRISONERS BY CARLISTS.

PARIS, April 11.—It is reported from Estella that the Carlists shot eight Alfonsists prisoners on the 7th inst. in reprisal for Carlists assassinated near Tafalla.

FRANCE.

SEIZURE OF COURBET'S PICTURE TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSE OF RESTORING THE COLUMN OF VENDOME.

PARIS, April 11.—The Government has seized a number of Courbet's pictures under the decree of the court confiscating his property to defray the expense of restoring the Vendôme Column.

PAUL BOYNTON'S SEA TRIP.

HE IS TAKEN ON BOARD THE STEAMER AGAINST HIS WILL WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF BOULOGNE—THE PILOT DECLINING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GUIDING HIM AT NIGHT.

LONDON, April 11.—Paul Boynton did not make the entire distance to Boulogne by swimming. He was taken on board the press steamer shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, against his own wish, within eight miles of the coast. The weather had become boisterous, night was coming on, and the pilot declined the responsibility of guiding him after dark. The sea was so rough that nearly all on board the steamer were sick. The *Observer* to-day says, although the task was hardly accomplished, the success of the life-saving invention is conclusively established.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

LONDON, April 12.—Boynton came on board five miles distant from Cape Grisnez and eleven miles from Boulogne, having traversed over fifty miles. His failure is attributed to a change of wind and the delay in starting, whereby he missed favorable tides, and was compelled to struggle with the current from 10 A. M. till 1 o'clock, making no progress, and barely maintaining his position. The piloting was also defective.

The Queen and the Lord Mayor telegraphed their congratulations.

The reporters publish a joint declaration that Boynton's desistence was solely due to their remonstrance, because of the increasing darkness and roughness of the Channel. He fully proved his power to suceeed under ordinary circumstances. Doctors certify that he was able to paddle fully six hours longer. He was not visibly distressed.

THE ATTEMPT TO BE REPEATED.

LONDON, April 11.—Boynton has determined to repeat his attempt to swim across the Channel.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF CAPT. BOYNTON—HIGH COURAGE AND LOVE OF ADVENTURE HIS LEADING TRAITS.

Capt. Paul Boynton, who almost succeeded in crossing the Straits of Dover on Saturday in his life-saving dress, has always been remarkable for his love of the sea, which was only equaled by his love of all kinds of adventure. From his early childhood he exhibited an intense desire to be on or near the ocean, and showed a great fondness for aquatic sports, espcially for the art of swimming, in which he excelled. When only twelve years old he saved a man from drowning, and continued in the work he had so well begun until he completed his twenty-sixth year, up to which time he had rescued no less than seventy persons. His courage in other situations has also been equally proved. During the war of the rebellion he served in the Navy with distinguished gallantry, and afterward went to Mexico, where he joined the Liberal army under Juarez, and rendered efficient service. In 1870 he volunteered in the French Army and enlisted as a *Franc-tireur*, where he made himself a name that will not soon be forgotten. After the Franco-German war Capt. Boynton returned to this country and organized a life-saving brigade to operate during the bathing season at Atlantic City, N. J., where, up to that time fully twenty persons had lost their lives each year. The precautions taken by him were so thorough, and his skill and courage in time of danger so great, that during the time he was so employed, not a single death by drowning occurred at that watering-place. This was the man destined to develop the capabilities of the newly-invented life-saving dress which has just been brought into such wide notice by his recent exploit. This dress is composed of a pair of pantaloons and a tunic made of India rubber, furnished with five tubes which may be inflated at will. This dress, which may be donned in less time than it would take to put on a pair of gloves, will sustain a person in the water for an indefinite period, and at the same time keep the wearer perfectly dry. After a few trials made in private, Capt. Boynton became persuaded of the utility of the invention and determined to make a trial of it that would give a convincing proof of its value. To this end he decided that a sea voyage would be the best way to test the merits of the apparatus, and in October, 1874, he sailed from this City in the steam-ship The Queen, of the National Line, with the declared intention of jumping overboard when 200 miles from Sandy Hook, and trusting to the chance of being saved by some other vessel. In addition to the dress he had provided himself with an India-rubber receptacle or magazine, in which he carried a sufficient quantity of provisions, twenty-four signal lights, signal flags, rockets, and ax, a bowie-knife, and a double paddle, to be used to propel himself through the water. When he had reached the required distance the Captain of the steamer protested against his leaving the ship, and Capt. Boynton was compelled to remain on board. Ten days later, when the vessel had reached the Irish coast, off Cape Clear, and seven miles from Baltimore, Capt. Boynton determined that he would make his experiment, and was accordingly lowered from the ship's side, duly equipped in his life-saving dress, and, with three days' provision, some letters for the mail, and the other articles in his magazine. It was 9:30 o'clock at night and blowing a gale of wind when he left the vessel. To add to his peril, it began to rain, and the tide turned against him. About 1 o'clock in the morning the wind changed, and blew toward the shore, and he was enabled to make a little headway with the aid of his paddle, and at 3 o'clock he came in sight of the land. Here another difficulty was encountered, as he could see no way of making a landing on the iron-bound coast before him. He was compelled, therefore, to paddle along the shore in hopes of finding a place where he could land without being dashed to pieces on the rocks, and at length succeeded in making out an opening where he got ashore without accident. He then took off his dress and made his way to a coast guard station, where he was hospitably received. He learned that he had landed some miles east of Baltimore. That morning he went to Skibbereen and mailed the letters he had brought from the steamer, and left for Cork, at which place he arrived on the 21st. After giving several exhibitions of his life-saving dress in Ireland, he proceeded to England, where his invention attracted much attention and many trials of it were made. On the 5th instant the Queen witnessed an exhibition of the advantages of the life-saving dress from the deck of her yacht in the harbor of Cowes. She was so well pleased with the apparatus that she ordered a full supply for the royal yacht the Victoria and Albert. His last exploit, that of crossing the Straits from Dover to Boulogne-sur-Mer, was, virtually, although not actually, a success, as the darkness of the night compelled him to desist when only five miles from the port of his destination. As might have been expected, a perfect ovation awaited him from the enthusiastic Frenchmen who had assembled to greet him upon his arrival, and it is gratifying to know that he was in capital health and spirits at the end of his long voyage.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 12—1 A. M.—Clear weather prevails in New-England and the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and in the south-west. Rain has prevailed in the Middle States, the lake region, the North-west, and the South Atlantic States. The barometer has risen, with lower temperature in New-England, in Minnesota, and in the South-west. It is lowest in the Upper Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Gulf States, where rain has prevailed, followed by clearing weather. The rivers have risen at Omaha, Leavenworth, and St. Louis, and fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, light rains and partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer during the day, followed by rising barometer and slight fall in temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or clearing weather, except possibly rains near the South Atlantic coast, with north to west winds, slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, local rains, with cool, partly cloudy weather, north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cool, and partly cloudy weather, with westerly winds and rising barometer.

The Ohio River will fall slowly. The Upper Mississippi will rise.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	34°	46°	3:30 P. M.	56°	67°
6 A. M.	35°	45°	6 P. M.	43°	57°
9 A. M.	42°	51°	9 P. M.	31°	52°
12 M.	51°	62°	12 P. M.	29°	52°

Average temperature yesterday ....54°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ....40½°

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD "AND."

AN IMMENSE CROWD ABOUT THE CHURCH—THE TWILIGHT THAT MEN CALL TROUBLE—ALL MEN BOUND TO DEFEND THEMSELVES—SELF-RESTRAINT ANOTHER MORAL DUTY—TO RESPECT JUSTICE KEEP OUT OF THE COURTS—THE IMPORTANCE OF ALL THE VIRTUES—THE TRUTH-TELLER TO BE BELIEVED—PERSONAL WORTH ALWAYS CARRIES POWER.

Orange street, in front of Plymouth Church, was a sight yesterday morning. The Police had marshaled the well-dressed multitude into lines of two abreast. Six of these lines, two from each entrance, extended straight across the street to the railings of the opposite houses, and as they slowly advanced toward the inside of the church they were constantly fed from an unregulated mass on either side, which in turn were continually being increased by the hurrying throngs that blocked the sidewalks in every direction, all pouring toward the common centre. The liveried carriages which were constantly arriving were compelled to draw up some distance from the building, and the services of policemen were necessary to open passage-ways for the occupants to the doors of the church. The alley on the left, which leads to the front entrances, was lined along its entire length by eager strangers, between whom vigilant policemen succeeded in keeping a passage clear. In this passage at intervals were stationed ushers, who permitted only members and their friends to go by them. The beauty of the sunshiny Spring morning had drawn forth the largest crowd that ever sought to gratify its curiosity by gazing upon and listening to the famous preacher. At least half of those who came were disappointed, for while the scenes described were being enacted outside, the church inside was already crammed in every part with the specially favored. The ingenuity of the members had been put to its severest test to stretch hospitality to the utmost, and long before the hour for the opening of the services not space enough remained to afford accommodation to a lath. Conspicuous in a front seat sat President White, of Cornell University.

The floral display was very tasteful. On the right of the platform stood a large sculptured marble urn filled with callas and Japanese lilies, azaleas, ribbon-grass, and trailing vines of passion flowers. On the little table at the left was a gilded glass vase crowned with ferns and yellow, pink, purple, and white orchids, while surrounding its base was a wreath of tuberoses, pansies, violets, hyacinths, and smilax. At 10:30, the choir, whose voices in practice had been floating in from an adjoining room, entered, and the organ began to pour forth preliminary strains. It was six minutes later, however, when the little door under the organ-loft shot back and the pastoral chair moved forward, and Mr. Beecher's form appeared as if in a frame. It is several weeks now since he has been compelled to enter through this way by the crowd. Stepping lightly out upon the platform, he closed the door, restored the chair to its position, and removed his overcoat deliberately before sitting down. He never looked fresher or in better physical health. The quartet and choir then sang the "Gloria" of Pergolesi, with grand effect. During the singing Mr. Beecher several times readjusted his chair. He also read the notices that awaited him, and scanned the congregation critically from end to end. At the conclusion he rose and said, "Let us invoke the Divine blessing." He rejoiced in the coming light and the joy of eternal Spring, all the signs of which were on the earth again. He prayed that the sun of love might come upon all with renewed warmth, and cause to sprout forth all sweet affections; that an inward light might be vouchsafed to men to discern God; so that out of sorrow and trouble and the cares of life and the perplexities and doubts of the world they might rejoice in the drawing near of a better existence. He asked, in conclusion, that all things might be sanctified to men's profit and God's honor and glory, for Christ's sake. He then read the twenty-second Chapter of Matthew, which relates the parable of the King who gave a wedding feast, to which the guests were gathered from the highways and by-ways, those who had been invited having refused to come, and then describes how the Sadducees and Pharisees, who attempted to puzzle Christ with intricate questions, were worsted. The finished elocution with which Mr. Beecher delivered the old story made it sound like a new tale, and had a pin dropped it would have been heard, so intense was the silence with which the congregation listened. The seventy-third hymn of the Plymouth Collection was then sung, beginning:

"Be joyful in God all ye lands of the earth!
Oh, serve Him with gladness and fear!
Exult in His presence with music and mirth!
With love and devotion draw near!"

THE PRAYER.

While the singing was going on, the reflector in the dome of the church was suddenly lighted with a crackling noise that startled everybody. The hymn ended, Mr. Beecher arose and said: "Let us unite in prayer. O God, we do not draw near to Thee as lepers or outcasts, for we have been abundantly succored and buoyed up and borne hither this morning on the bosom of mercies innumerable. We have drifted, as if on the tide of Thy mercy. In every way and on all occasions Thou hast been watching our needs and pouring upon us thy mercies innumerable. Nor shall we ever know the scope of Thy care until we be dismissed from our earthly bodies—until we have left the lower plane of human nature and risen to the nobler, better life of the hereafter. Grant that we shall more and more have a sense of Thy goodness. Grant that the goodness of God may lead us to repentance and not to mere dependence, to noble endeavor rather than to supineness. Let us try to imitate Thy ways; to be like Thee, who art our Father, crying for evermore Father! Father! We thank Thee that Thou hast opened to us in Jesus Christ so clear a view of what Thou art. We need no longer be like those who stand afar off trying to placate offended Divinity. Thou art God not because Thou art all power and strength and wisdom, not because Thou art able to mold and punish us according to Thy will. It is not so that in the temples of our souls we discern Thee; nor do we so read Thee in the revelation of Thy Son. We see Thee through the constructive force of Thy love, because Thy ineffable sweetness and glory and beauty can hold those who know Thee, and who have been brought through trials and troubles and sickness, still to see Thee as Thou art. We only begin to know Thee when the heart begins to feel after Thee, and then it is that we begin to see Thee truly. Over against every attempt we make to go from worse to better; over against all temptations and sorrows and fears, stands our Christ, meeting every want. Mingling what we can understand of Thee by our feeble reason with what Thou disclosest of Thyself we arrive at some faint conception of Thy goodness. We thank Thee, Jesus, for Thy fidelity to men, that surpassing wonder of Thy love. We are as helpless babes in the mother's lap, and Thou art more to us than was ever given to mother to know. Thy care lasts from age to age, and is unwearied. How shall men be driven by tyrant fears to higher goodness? It is only the summer of Thy love that can bring forth in us what there is of divine. How easily our patience is wearied! How even those who love us best fatigue us at times by the thousand infirmities and sins of life? How patient art Thou, resuming thy labors with each succeeding generation! We adore Thee though we cannot understand Thee, and we look forward to the day when we will be able to see Thee as Thou art with eager longing. Grant that everything in us that is unlike Thee may be dissipated. May we diligently seek the spirit of the mind of Christ. Grant Thy blessing to every heart that needs Thee.

Mr. Beecher then prayed for "those who themselves are mute," for backsliders, for those who are discouraged by constant temptations from their own better purposes, as shipwrecked sailors attempting to reach the shore are constantly buffeted back by the receding waves. How many, he exclaimed, would fain come back to their former purity and honesty but for the lack of strength, the spirit being willing but the flesh weak. He prayed for all off the road, that others might be helpful to them and lead them to the right path. What are we that we should tread down men who have gone wrong. Grant, he asked, that we may be merciful and extend sympathy to those who are in trouble, and succor to all who are in want of courage and help. He prayed for all who are in sorrow, that they might not stand questioning, "What have I done that God should afflict me so?" but rather "What lesson, Oh, God! is it that you would have me learn?" that we may no longer call suffering God's anger, because it is for our good that God casts upon us that twilight that men call trouble; that we may look upon sickness and death not as ruin but as the coming of glory. What, said he, if our tabernacle be taken down? Do we not know that a better house is awaiting us on high? Grant that, while men may be content to live on if it is Thy will, the signs of the approach of another life may be to them as the music which draws men into the street, ravishing, enchanting; and as old age and infirmities take away our hold upon the world, they may be like a boy who, when the vacation approaches, packs away the things that were pleasant during the term, and rejoices day and night in the thought of going home. May we rejoice in the packing away of the body, and the approach of the time when we shall at last go to our true home. Grant that in every trouble we may see deliverance, in every sorrow, triumph, so that when the summons comes we may be not only wishing, but longing to be with Christ.

Mr. Beecher then announced that Rev. Mr. Everest, formerly a member of Plymouth Church, would preach in the evening, and that the Examining Committee will sit after the Friday evening prayer-meeting to receive applications from those who may wish to be admitted to membership on the first Sabbath in May. The morning prayer-meetings will be discontinued during the coming week, except on Saturday morning. In speaking of a forthcoming concert Mr. Beecher said demurely that if the concert be half as good as the programme it will be the finest affair of the season, whereat there was a laugh. Another laugh was aroused by Mr. Beecher's difficulty in pronouncing the name of a Turkish physician who is to deliver a free lecture on the customs of his country people. "I beg his pardon," said Mr. Beecher, "if I haven't got his name right." The Pastor then gave out the 640th hymn, reading it to the end in a significantly impassioned voice. It begins, and continues in a similar strain, as follows:

"Jesus lives, and so shall I,
Death—thy sting has gone forever.
He who deigned for me to die,
Lives, the bands of death to sever.
He shall raise me with the just,
Jesus is my hope and trust."

THE SERMON.

I do not like, said Mr. Beecher, brusquely, when the singing had concluded, to give out eccentric texts, nor am I fond of basing my sermon upon single words, picked out of their connection and made to signify what they do not signify in their connection. But now and then a single word has a force which men do not know even when they have been told, and which oftentimes is of transcendent importance. This morning, therefore, my text will be the word "and." It will be found recorded in the tenth chapter of Luke, the 27th verse: "And he answering said, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; *and* thy neighbor as thyself." You will observe that there are several ands in this passage. All the earlier ones are very useful, but they are merely additions, merely copulative. This last and brings the two sentences together, equalizing their importance. It does not permit us to take the first or second sentence separately as a declaration of our Saviour. We must take the whole. We must love God *and* our neighbor. It is not enough to love God, nor is it enough to love our neighbor. This and stands as none other in the text or in literature. I will not be exaggerating if I say that in the whole range of human language there is not another word which has such significant emphasis and importance as this. Love to God is put first in order, not probably from the dignity of the subject. It is first in order simply of importance, but not of time. We do not first love God and then learn to love our neighbor. In the order of time the reverse is true. We learn to love our neighbor, and through that come to love God. Love of God is not a primal state into which we are born. It is the state to which we come last in fact. Loving God is the grand ideal mark to which we are striving our life long, and the steps to that glorious consummation are the loving of things about us, enriching each individual act, and making us more competent to take in at least the glowing extract of every conceivable excellence, the love of God. We are not born, we must be educated, to this charter of human life, and the two sides of this education may be said to represent religion and morality. By one side every inflection of love and honor and purity and virtue raises us to God. The other stands appropriate to morality. It therefore becomes of no small importance to ascertain what are the functions of morality. This knowledge is all the more to be desired because there are a great many men who are so intent upon the glory of God that they half lose the sense of religion in the interest of morality; and, without intending to leave on their congregation any impress but that of religion, they substitute morality, so that to men who depend upon them for religion their utterances are without force. These men would never say that it is of no use to tell the truth at all times, whether drunk or sober, or under all circumstances, against individual interest. They would say that all things ought to be done through the motive of God's glory. But the effect they produce is that it is splendid to be a Christian, an aristocrat of God, and that if a man can't get to be that the next best thing is to be moral. When there exists in the community a large class who are of one way of thinking, there are always to be found teachers of that peculiar doctrine. So we frequently hear that if a man is a good husband, an affectionate father, a considerate neighbor, if he does not cheat flagrantly, if he does not lie except in allowable ways, if he does as well as he knows how—why, he may risk it. "We moral folks," they say, "are better than you religious folks. We don't lie so much as you do; we do not cheat so much; we are more virtuous and honorable, because we don't have any religion to get behind, as you have. All these things are beneath your concern. You think you are elected. The man who works hard every day must be careful of his money to the bottom of his pocket, while the millionaire can spend profusely, and not trouble himself about where the money goes. You have religion, so you are able to dispense with morality and honesty and purity and truthfulness, while we, who have no religion, must be more careful." So they jeer at each other, while if they could see morality and religion in their true light, and the importance of the boon of both, they would rather turn around and help each other.

THE DUTY OF SELF-DEFENSE.

What is the appropriate sphere of morality? It includes all that is necessary to the well-being of men in this world. All men's duties toward the well-being of themselves, of their families, toward the integrity of the State, all that goes to keep up the organization of civilized society—those are moralities. What is religion? All the habits and virtues that take hold not of society here, but of the other world, and all that carry the soul above the sensuous to the supersensuous—those form religion. One dwells on the ground and the other in the spirit land; one has to do with the visible and with time, the other with the

Continued on Fifth Page.

APRIL NINETEENTH, 1775.

WHERE WAS THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION FOUGHT?

A QUESTION OF VITAL CONSEQUENCE TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE REPUBLIC—CLAIMS OF LEXINGTON, CONCORD, AND ACTON—A JOURNEY TO THE HISTORIC TOWNS—THEIR PRESENT APPEARANCE—THE MEMORIES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS DIMMED BY THE LUSTRE OF LATER CELEBRITIES—THE BATTLE OF CONCORD AS DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

The "triangular duel" which Capt. Marryatt so graphically described in his *Midshipman Easy* is having, at present, a very forcible illustration in the good old County of Middlesex. The contestants are the towns of Concord, Lexington, and Acton and the point in dispute is the location of the first fight in the great American Revolution, which began just one hundred years ago. The historic Concord, which has furnished us with a large share of our much-talked-of transcendentalism, a few novelists of the dreamy class, and some of our least practical school-masters, occupies the most unenviable position in the lists as she is exposed to the shots of her two rivals. The danger to which the entire nation is exposed can hardly be appreciated, for if the controversy be pushed much further we will in all human probability be forced to admit that the insurrection of the colonies was nothing but a wild legend—the dream of some hermit in the wilds of Walden, or the offspring of a disordered imagination.

THE QUARREL.

Take a glance at the situation and see whether this horrible conclusion does not follow by logical sequence from the premises. In the first place, Lexington claims that within her boundaries the war of the Revolution began; that her sons were the first to oppose the onward progress of the British soldiers, and that the red blood of both sides dyed the little village green in front of the old meeting house. The people of Concord are very positive, and they will produce undeniable proofs of the fact, that to them belongs the honor of firing "the shot heard around the world." They hold that Lexington is trying to change the current of history, and to rob them of a distinction which has for a century been conceded to them by universal consent. In the middle of the row, the modest little town of Acton steps in and says: "My good people, you are exercising yourselves considerably for nothing. To neither of you belongs in reality the glory which you claim. I shed the first drop of English blood which was spilled in the struggle for freedom. On that hill overlooking the placid Concord River the minute-men first presented an armed and united opposition to the further encroachments of Britain's tyranny, and in the front rank, commanded by the gallant Davis, marched the Acton men; they received the first fire and returned it, and thus opened the grandest revolution in the annals of time."

A SHOCKING CONCLUSION.

It can readily be perceived, therefore, that the stability of the Republic depends on the clearing up of this mystery, for if the war didn't begin in Lexington, nor in Concord, nor yet in Acton, as everybody is willing to admit, such painful questions as these naturally come up: Where did it begin? Did it begin at all? Were John Parker, Richard Barrett, Dr. Warren, Israel Putnam, George Washington, John Hancock, the Adamses, and all the old revolutionary war-horses, mythical characters, figments of a troubled and diseased brain? It would be a prudent and wise policy, and the suggestion is given gratis to the National Government, to appoint a special commission to sift this matter to the bottom, before we go any further, for if this great and glorious Republic of ours owes its existence to an event which never took place, the natural consequence will be that we must go back a hundred years and begin anew, and that would upset things considerably. We have a few centennials on hand, for instance, which would be mere empty shows—shallow mockeries; we have a national debt, taxes, and Southern troubles, besides a thousand and one other things with which we cannot afford to part, any more than we could with our State-house frauds here in Boston, and other precious things to which we have become attached. But, seriously speaking, the three towns before mentioned are attracting considerable attention and incurring not a little ridicule for the narrowness of their views and the bitterness which has marked the controversy. The better class of citizens look upon the dispute as unworthy the memories of the 19th of April, 1775, and the men who on that day offered up their lives on the altar of freedom, and everybody hopes that the coming centennial celebration will put an end to all the trouble.

ON THE ROAD TO CONCORD.

Since the clearing away of the Winter snows and the arrival of Spring weather, the good people of Boston and vicinity have begun to make pilgrimages to those places which have become immortal as the scenes of the initial battles of the Revolution, and being smitten with the epidemic, your correspondent took a drive over the old historic road which carried Per[illegible] and Smith, and Pitcairn to Concord and back again. It was a pleasant day; the roads were in excellent condition; the people, especially the farmers, were in excellent spirits, and manifested the utmost desire to communicate all they knew about the affair, and more, too, if they were only asked for the information. Starting at Cragie's Bridge, in Cambridge, which is probably the point where the English soldiers landed from Boston, on the night of April 18, and where they decided to march to Concord to capture the stores laid up by the Continental Congress, we took the old turnpike which runs through Somerville and Arlington, and heard all the traditions which are still afloat concerning the invasion of Middlesex County. At Arlington we were told how the wagons and ammunition of the British troops were cleverly captured by the Americans after a sharp encounter, and our informant modestly told us that his grandfather was foremost in the affray; he asked us to accompany him to the house where he still kept the musket and some flints used by the old gentleman on that occasion. We drove on leisurely to the Lexington line, and entered what was known in revolutionary days as Cambridge Farms; through East Lexington, with its scattered dwellings and quiet aspect, and into Lexingon proper. Here we were at once surrounded by innumerable relics, old houses, fences, and walls, with bullet-holes in them, guns, pistols, swords, buckles, balls, powder, &c., &c. We stopped at the Munroe Tavern, a rather straggling structure, every nook and crevice of which bristles with reminiscences of the struggle. W

saw, among other things, a bullet-hole in the ceiling—there is hardly anything that will keep longer than a bullet-hole—which was made by the accidental discharge of an English rifle. This house was used by Lord Percy as a hospital while on his retreat from Concord. The proprietor, Mr. William Munroe, a Sergeant in the militia, had left it in charge of an old man named Raymond, and when the defeated troops arrived there after the affair at Concord, they drank themselves drunk from the cellar, and in their frenzy shot the old cripple through the heart, and left his lifeless body reeking in gore on the threshold. They then set fire to the house and departed, but the town people extinguished the flames before they had done any considerable damage. Nearly opposite this stand the remains of an old mound, where Lord Percy had stationed one of his batteries; it has been kept sacred since, and some traces of it will probably be preserved as long as the memory of the day remains. Further up the main street, say about half a mile, we came to another revolutionary relic, the old Buckman Tavern, which has been considerably altered, but which also contains several bullet holes, and other evidences of the presence of an armed force.

THE SCENE OF THE FIRST ATTACK.

This brings us to the Common, a triangular strip of land, containing about three acres, a liberty pole, and a monument commemorative of the struggle of the sturdy minute men. At the apex of the triangle stood the old meeting-house, opposite which the little company of militia was marshaled and paraded by Capt. John Parker and his Lieutenant while the English soldiers were filing up the road from the tavern. The history of that affair, as told by the people of Lexington, is briefly as follows: When Col. Paul Revere, who had ridden from Boston at the top of his speed, reached the meeting-house he gave the alarm, and the men were hurriedly called together for consultation. The first step taken was the removal of Gov. Hancock and John Adams from the house of Rev. Jonas Clark, where they were stopping, to a place of safety, as it was feared they would be arrested and sent to England for trial. The night was pitch dark, and it was impossible to discern the approaching army, so after waiting for some time they broke up with the understanding that they were to assemble at the sound of the drum. Soon after it was discovered that the British troops were actually approaching the green, and when the alarm was sounded about thirty-eight men responded. Capt. Parker was undecided what course to pursue. The Continental Congress had recommended prudent measures, and here was an emergency which had not been looked for so soon. He consulted with the men, and the majority manifesting a willingness to stand firm, the line was formed and the foe approached. The minute men were ordered not to fire unless fired upon, and soon Major Pitcairn advanced at the head of his men, and, drawing his sword, exclaimed: "Disperse, ye rebels; lay down your arms and disperse." The Americans did not obey, whereupon he repeated his exclamation with an oath, and, rushing forward, discharged his pistol and ordered his men to fire. A few guns were discharged, but as no damage was done the militia stood firm, and a second volley was fired. This time several of the American band were wounded and the line was broken. It is asserted that a few shots were returned before the men fled, but this is not established by any very trustworthy information. It is certain that one or two of the retreating company, on reaching Buckman's tavern, discharged their pieces, but there is no evidence that any of the Englishmen were wounded. Jonas Parker, Isaac Muzzey, Jonathan Harrington, and Robert Munroe were killed on the American side, near the spot where the line was formed, and Samuel Hadley and John Brown fell while retreating. Asbel Porter, a prisoner who tried to escape, was shot; and John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, John Tidd, Joseph Cornie, Ebenezer Munroe, Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer, Jedediah Munroe, and Prince Estabrook were wounded. There are those who assert that the largest portion of these men were killed and wounded in the afternoon when they joined in the pursuit of the British troops who came down from Concord, but the Lexington people are positive that such was not the case.

Below the Common, on the Bedford road, stands, as it then stood, the old parsonage where Rev. Jonas Clark resided, and where Hancock and Adams lay secreted during the few days preceding the outbreak. It is in a state of fair preservation, and is pointed out to all strangers as the oldest house in the county. Near this John Adams stood while the firing lasted, and on hearing the reports of the guns, he exclaimed, "What a glorious morning for America is this!" Fronting on the Common, or at the base of the triangle, stand three old houses which then belonged to Daniel Harrington, Jeremiah Harrington, and Nathan Munroe. They all bear marks of the fight, and their present inhabitants can point out bullet-holes by the dozen. Passing on by this spot and proceeding up the old Boston turnpike about half a mile, we came to the spot where, it is stated, Paul Revere and two others were arrested by the advance guard of British officers, who passed through Lexington on the evening of April 18. Dr. Samuel Prescott, who resided in Concord, was returning home after spending the evening in Lexington, and was also stopped by the officers, but, being well mounted, he turned into the fields, and, dashing over a stone wall, escaped. Hurrying on to Concord, he gave the alarm, and active preparations were at once made for the defense of the town and the stores which were there concealed.

THE TOWN OF CONCORD AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

We drove on through Lincoln, over a very pleasant road, lined on either side with neat cottages, some of which are old revolutionary houses, renovated, and, after about an hour's ride, reached the outskirts of Concord. It is a strange fact that most of our historic towns show a marked absence of material advancement. Here is Concord, which, in the days of the Revolution, had a population of about 2,000, and to-day its inhabitants do not number 3,000. It has taken a whole century to add 1,000 people to a town which has afforded more themes to poets, novelists, artists, and historians, than any other in Massachusetts.

HOMES OF HAWTHORNE AND ALCOTT.

About a mile from the dividing line between Lincoln and Concord we came upon the residence of Hawthorne, now a young ladies' seminary. It nestles in a little grove at the foot of a steep ridge, from which the old turnpike was cut, and is in excellent repair. Several new-fangled additions have been made to its style of architecture, the most prominent of which is a staring brazen bay window, from which a dozen bright eyes peered through the thicket at our modest equipage. There is still an air of romance about the place which is fascinating. It was eminently adapted to the tastes of the eccentric novelist; its quiet, deathlike surroundings were well calculated to inspire the weird fancies which flashed from his brain, and gave his writings that air of unreality which has stamped them as distinct from all of their kind and filled them with a spirit of mystery as strange as it is inimitable. We passed on reluctantly from the home of Concord's most gifted son, and before we could dispel the impressions which it had made on our minds our attention was attracted to a quaint little cottage with many gables, a huge brick chimney, and an air of neglect which gave us the idea that it was untenanted. Around the little lawn in front of the house runs a rustic wooden fence, with two rustic wooden gates, which seem to have been left open a century ago, and never to have been closed since. Whoever would undertake to swing them would jar the entire boundary line, and the frail stakes of which it is composed would crumble to pieces. Here resides the white-haired old schoolmaster, A. Bronson Alcott, and here also is the home of Louisa May, his talented daughter. A close observer cannot fail to notice the character of the man in the house which holds him. It is full of those strange notions realized which have been expressed, tried, and found impracticable during his long life of seventy odd years. In every corner, alcove, and crevice you find rude and rather ingenious contrivances for holding household articles—quaint brackets, rudely-made shelves, thrown up here and there without much regard to symmetry or uniformity, and everything breathing an air of pleasant disorder, which can be seen in the dress and flowing locks of the venerable dominie. The house has its little study; its parlor, low studded and full of ancient pictures, ancient furniture and ancient contrivances; its chambers, and its kitchen; and wherever you go, if you don't meet the paterfamilias, you meet evidences of his presence.

We could not help thinking of an anecdote told of him by his daughter, when he was conducting his school, and experimenting on the characteristics of human nature as exhibited in the youth of Concord. He had always been strongly impressed with the idea that corporal punishment was the curse of our educational system, and he labored steadfastly and persistently to demonstrate to the world the superiority of moral suasion as a means of elevating the minds of the young. But he carried the principle to extremes, as he does every idea which originates in his brain, and one day he called a boy up for punishment who had transgressed the rules of the little society, for such he always considered his school. Instead of whipping the lad for his fault he talked to him for some time, and handing him the ferule invited him to inflict corporal punishment on his preceptor. He did not count on so much perversity of nature as he witnessed, for the youth took him at his word and administered a few lustily-dealt blows before he could be stopped. Mr. Alcott, seizing the ferule, gave him a sound thrashing, and never again fell into the grave mistake of giving a boy a chance to be revenged on his tutor.

EMERSON AND THOREAU.

About a quarter of a mile further on, we came to the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is a quadrangular building with three red chimneys, standing back a short distance from the street, and is surrounded by a rather pretty grove of ash and pine trees. It has a more modern look than the Hawthorne and Alcott homesteads, and is in tolerable repair. A stranger would hardly single it out as different from other houses, and it is only the fame of its owner that sheds around it such an air of romance and interest. Within its walls have been thought and written those wonderful essays which have puzzled the best theologians of the day, and there also were created the sweet sentiments of poesy and prose that have won for him the reputation he now possesses as a poet, an essayist, and a philosopher. If you go through the house you will be struck by its remarkable quiet, its neatness, and its air of comfort. Mr. Emerson's study is the chief feature of attraction. It is commodious, well lighted, and not very disorderly, as are the studies of most great writers. Books of travel, of philosophy, history, science, theology, art, education, volumes of foreign books, the magazines of the world, reports of Legislatures, societies, and literary organizations, daily papers, weekly papers, religious papers, papers on all and every subject, are piled up in heaps; the shelves are heavily laden with their weight, the tables are strewn with them, and the room is filled with their influence.

We left the grounds of the great transcendentalist after a brief stay, and slowly drove into town. After passing the old First Church, which stood there during the days of the Revolution, we entered the square, and turning down a very quiet but comfortable street, reached, after a few minutes' ride, the house of Thoreau before he became a hermit. It is now occupied by Mr. Frank Sanborn, the "Concord schoolmaster," as they call him in Boston, one of the editors of the Springfield *Republican*. Thence we proceeded to Walden Grove where the dreamy and eccentric writer lived for years in a rude hut. Some of the remains of his hermitage stand yet, and the cellar can easily be distinguished. He was out of patience with society and its customs. He never was married, he never voted, never attended church, and he never paid taxes. He was arrested once by the Town Constable, who tried to collect his tax, and after a brief imprisonment he was set at liberty. In 1845, in order to completely separate himself from the world, he constructed this shanty, and lived there in quiet and solitude. The house cost him $28 12½. His crop of beans and vegetables the first year was valued at $23 44, and the outgoes were $14 72; for groceries he paid in eight months $8 74, and for clothing, $8 40, making a total expenditure during the year of $61 99¾. He was a confirmed misanthrope, selfish and stubborn, and he lived a complete literary barbarian. Lowell said of him: "The tub of Diogenes had a sounder bottom; he squatted on another man's land; he borrows an axe; his boards, his nails, his bricks, his mortar, his books, his lamp, his fish-hook, his plouw, his hoe—all turn State's evidence against him, as an accomplice in the sin of that artificial civilization which rendered it possible that such a person as Henry D. Thoreau should exist at all."

THE BRIDGE, THE MANSE, AND THE MINUTE MAN.

After a pleasant ride through the grove and a glance at the farm of the hermit, we drove back to town, and after studying the old inscriptions in the burying-ground, some of which were made 200 years ago, we drove down Monument street, passed over the railroad, and by the old house where the stores of the Continental Army were concealed. Nearly opposite stands the famous Manse, where Hawthorne and Emerson have resided, and which, in revolutionary days, was occupied by Rev. William Emerson. It is a quaint old house, almost black with the dust of time, and terminates the vista of an avenue of tall and venerable ash trees. You would be compelled to stop and gaze on it, even were you ignorant of its history, and of the halo of romance which hovers over its tottering walls. It is at present occupied by Miss Ripley, a descendant of old Dr. Ripley. In its quiet little study, with three unassuming windows, Emerson wrote his famous work *Nature* and Hawthorne his *Mosses from an Old Manse*. Here, also, Rev. William Emerson watched from his window the fight of April 19, 1775, of which he gave a very graphic picture. We passed on, and after picking our way through a muddy lane, reached the famous bridge, which was once destroyed or discontinued, but afterward rebuilt at the request of an old resident, who left money enough to the town for that purpose. The complaint made by Hosea Biglow—

"But nowadays the bridge ain't wut they show
So much as Em'son, Hawthorne, and Thoreau"—

would be unfounded at the present day, for the interest of the whole town centres in that hallowed spot where, according to the same writer.

"Davis when he came,
Found was the bee-line track to heaven an' fame."

Just opposite is the hill where the little Colonial army assembled on that memorable morning, and down whose sides they rushed to capture the bridge which had been taken by a detachment of the British troops. From the diary of Rev. William Emerson, then Pastor of the First Church and Chaplain of the little army, the following authentic account was given to us through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Reynolds, one of his successors. It was not discovered until sixty years after the occurrence:

"1775—19 April.—This morning between 1 and 2 o'clock we were alarmed by the ringing of the bell, and upon examination found that the troops to the number of 800 had stolen their march from Boston in boats and barges, from the bottom of the Common over to a point in Cambridge near to Inman's farm, and were at Lexington Meeting-house half an hour before sunrise, where they had fired upon a body of our men and (as we afterward heard) had killed several. This intelligence was brought us first by Dr. Sam'l Prescott, who narrowly escaped the guard that were sent before, on horses, purposely to prevent all posts and messengers from giving us timely information. He by the help of a fleet horse, crossing several walls and fences, arrived at Concord at the time above mentioned, when several posts were immediately dispatched, that returning confirmed the account of the regulars' arrival at Lexington, and that they were on their way to Concord. Upon this a number of our minute men belonging to this town and Acton and Lyncoln, with several others that were in readiness, marched out to meet them; while the alarm company were preparing to receive them in the town, Capt. Minot, who commanded them, thought it proper to take possession of the hill above the meeting-house as the most advantageous situation. Having heard that the enemy in large force was almost upon us, we retreated from the hill near the liberty-pole, and took a new post back of the town upon an eminence, where we formed into two battalions and waited the arrival of the foe. Scarcely had we formed before we saw the British troops at the distance of a quarter of a mile, glittering in arms, advancing toward us with great celerity. Some were for making a stand notwithstanding the superiority of their number, but others more prudent thought best to retreat till our strength should be equal to the enemy's, by recruits from neighboring towns that were continually coming to our assistance. Accordingly we retreated over the bridge."

After further describing the actions of both sides, the writer gives the following account of the engagement:

"The British troops, to the number of 100, took possession of the north bridge, and our men advanced for the purpose of displacing them, with special orders not to fire unless fired upon. These orders were so punctually observed that we received the fire of the enemy in three several and separate discharges of their pieces before it was returned by our commanding officer. The firing then became general for several minutes, in which skirmish two were killed on both sides and several of the enemy wounded. The three companies of troops quitted their post at the bridge and retreated in the greatest disorder and confusion to the main body who were soon upon the march to meet them. For half an hour the enemy by their marching and countermarching displayed great fickleness and inconstancy of mind, sometimes advancing, sometimes retreating, until finally they quitted the town, and retreated by the way they came."

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATIONS.

This is a brief description of the memorable Concord fight, by an eye-witness, and it is considered the most authentic ever given. The centennial celebrations which have been projected by the people of both towns, to specially commemorate the events of that auspicious day, will be the most elaborate and extensive ever held in this neighborhood. The programmes of the celebrations in Lexington and Concord are out, and contain a list of attractions which cannot fail to prove eminently satisfactory. In Lexington the exercises will begin on Sunday, when Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New-York, will deliver a centennial discourse in the town hall. On the morning of the 19th a salute of 100 guns will be fired at sunrise, and the procession will be formed at 9 o'clock. The President and Cabinet will be on the ground during the forenoon, in order that the events may be followed in regular sequence. The procession will escort the distinguished visitors to all the points of interest, and into the huge pavilion, which will be erected on the Common, where the public exercises will take place. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., preceding which the statues of Hancock and Adams will be unveiled with due ceremonies. Two hymns written for the occasion, by John G. Whittier and Julia Ward Howe, will be sung by the Boylston Quartet. The public dinner will take place about 1:30 P. M., when plates will be laid for 3,000 persons. A large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country have accepted invitations to be present and make speeches. In the evening a grand ball will be given, at which military and civic societies from nearly all the New-England States will be present.

In Concord the day will be observed in about the same manner. The President and Cabinet will get there about 1 o'clock P. M., and a procession will conduct them to the bridge, in the vicinity of which a mammoth tent will be erected. The statue of the Minute Man will be unveiled, and Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver the oration. Hon. E. R. Hoar will preside on the occasion, and addresses are expected from several distinguished gentlemen in public life throughout the country. Both towns will be extensively decorated with flags and streamers, and at all the historic points mottoes will give their history to all who are not familiar with the locality. Companies of minute men have been organized in nearly every town of Eastern Massachusetts, and it is expected that the military display will be unusually brilliant. All the militia companies in Boston and vicinity, with a few exceptions, will turn out, and will be divided between the two places, several of them having made arrangements to be present at both celebrations. In the words of Adams, what a day for Massachusetts will that be!

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following Post Office changes were made for the week ending April 11:

New-England.—Offices Established—East Hiram, Oxford County, Me., Roscoe G. Green, Postmaster; Green's Farms, Fairfield County, Conn., George E. Crossman, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—James Hodgdon, Embden Centre, Somerset County, Me.; Benjamin Leud, Plymouth, Penobscot County, Me.; Edward D. Putney, Auburn, Hillsborough County, N. H.; Franklin O. Bliss, Greenwich, Hampshire County, Mass.; Philip L. Young, North Beverly, Essex County, Mass.; Joshua Shaw, West Becket, Berkshire County, Mass.; Byron R. Hill, Bozrah, New-London County, Conn.; George K. Page, South Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; Nathaniel H. Andrews, South Woodstock, Windham County, Conn.

New-York.—Name changed—Marshland, Richmond County, to Green Ridge. Postmasters Appointed—William Spraker, Jr., Alleghany, Cattaraugus County; William H. H. Barker, East Chester, Westchester County; Gordon G. Manning, Factoryville, Tioga County; Francis A. Barker, Lanesville, Greene County; Elijah R. Shoemaker, Limestone, Cattaraugus County; Henry Jarvis, Southville, St. Lawrence County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Discontinued—Carbon, Carbon County. Postmasters Appointed—Philip Enterline, Big Run, Jefferson County; Job H. Martin, Buffalo Mills, Hardford County; Frank L. Eberman, Centreville, Crawford County; Nelson A. Slade, Colesburg, Potter County; George W. Beals, Cook's Mills, Bedford County; D. M. Wood, Elk Creek, Erie County; Henry G. Martz, Evansville, Columbia County; Miss Kate Fry, Fry's Store, Northumberland County; M. C. Andress, Gill Hall, Alleghany County; Michael Bonnell, Jersey Mills, Lycoming County; Isaac D. Boyer, Kantz, Snyder County; James Roth, Lebanon Church, Alleghany County; J. Gardiner Coffin, Leetsdale, Alleghany County; Archibald H. Hazlett, Middlebury Centre, Tioga County; Samuel D. Fry, Peach Bottom, York County; T. B. Rice, Buff's Creek, Greene County; Alexander Compher, Stuckeyville, Bedford County; Francis Kelly, West Covington, Tioga County; William C. Lower, Whitemarsh, Montgomery County.

ITALIAN GOSSIP.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

THE UNSTEADY MINISTRY—THE AMERICAN CARDINAL AND THE NATIONAL PRESS—CLERICAL JUBILATION—A METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, March 22, 1875.

The Italian Ministry is every day getting more unsteady in the saddle, and is liable at any moment, by a sudden party jerk, to find itself sprawling on the ground. On the financial question, just voted, the majority on the side of the Cabinet is reduced to a corporal's guard, although on purely political issues the organs of the Government insist that the present counsellors of the crown will be sustained by a sufficient force. But embarrassments are added by the pressure which is now coming from the outside. It is known that the Ambassador of the German Empire, Baron de Keüdell, has had an interview with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the subject of the incendiary publications which the Pope is allowed to send out from Rome to inflame the passions of the Catholic subjects of the German State. Signor Visconti-Venosta wishes to have everything pleasant for all parties, but the trial to which Germany is exposed is becoming too severe to be left to the remedy of temporary expedients or diplomatic postponement. It is doubtful whether Germany will be much longer put off. The Pope has been almost savage in setting his Bishops to tear the flanks of what is called by the clerical organs the beast of the North, which has set its teeth with a tenacious hold upon the hierarchy.

HOLY WEEK.

Meanwhile, we are enjoying the repose of the first days of Holy Week. A great many foreign visitors are now here, and most of the hotels are running over with guests. There will be music in St. Peter's during the days of *tenebra*; but not that we were accustomed to hear a few years ago. Various performances of sacred music are offered by those who trade in the art as merchandise; but Rome is as poorly furnished with good rooms for the execution with proper effect as any city of its size that I know. There is not a single large organ in Rome, nor a great organ, such as those that are the glory of the North and of Protestant countries in all Italy. Here the soul is not lifted as the wind riots among the tubes of a gigantic "edifice of harmonies," while the choral waves of some sublime oratorio are swelling.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

The nomination of an American Cardinal has been the subject of a variety of observations in the newspapers here. One writer makes the remark that Mgr. McCloskey, not being present in Rome to receive his red hat from the hands of the Pope, according to the rule, those commissioned to carry it to the United States should take it to Washington, and consign it into the hands of the head of the State, by him to be handed over to the one for whom it is designed. But the newspaper goes on to say that the President not being a Catholic the sovereign regulation in the present case cannot be complied with. So we shall not be witnesses of a novel passage added to our history—Gen. Grant crowning a Cardinal with a pastoral hat, made of bright red satin. The *Voce della Verita*, a clerical organ, is jubilant upon this subject of the Cardinal, dazzled with the glory of the rising fortunes of the Roman Catholic Church in the great Republic of the West. It says:

"Looking at the immense country extending from New-York to San Francisco, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, we see what may be the power of our faith. At the beginning of the present century, not more than three or four Bishops had the government there of perhaps 200,000 of the faithful. Now fifty-nine Bishops, and six Apostolic Vicars, rule nearly 7,000,000 of Catholics. Meditating often upon the vicissitudes of our great and holy Catholic Church, we have consoled ourselves, while at the same time we have trembled. The East, the land of the Church, which saw the birth, death, and resurrection of the Author of the Faith; the land of Mary, of the Apostles, of glorious martyrs and doctors—Palestine, Syria, and Asia-Minor, even this Rome, have become unchristian and barborous. God compensated the Church with the North, which all came to us. For the degenerate populations of Asia, God gave us the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Normans, and the Slaves. A little later, when these fell into defection, the Italians, the leading custodians of the Catholic faith, discovered America, and carried there the light which abandoned the shores of the North."

Thus the writer finds comfort in the thought of the great increase of populations faithful to the Church of Rome. In making the estimate, no account is taken of the fact that more than one half of the Catholics of the United States are there by emigration, and not by propagation. In the past five and twenty years Ireland has lost 3,000,000, in great part by transfer to the other side of the Atlantic. That the Catholic Church can make itself useful as a civilizing and conservative influence, must be recognized also in the United States; into which, in the past quarter of a century, so many elements of that order of religious society have been introduced from Europe. But it will be unfortunate for the moral status of the Church if it falls into the error, which it has committed in the Old World, of yielding to a greed for political power.

A FETE DAY.

Last Friday being the festa of St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin, the day, as usual, was kept by the Romans. But the character of the festival was more civic than religious. Joseph Garibaldi's *onomastico* falls on that day, and he is the saint that a great part of the population now pay their honors too. Banners were hung out on many house-fronts, and in the afternoon thousands of the common people streamed out of the PortaPia as far as the villa in which the patriot General is now lodged. The greater part of the Roman "national guard" mustered their regiments and filed before the windows of the house. The narrow road for one or two miles was so crowded with vehicles and people on foot that their movements were as slow and difficult as in any of the wretched narrow streets in the centre of the town. The Romans will go a good way to find amusement, but are indisposed to stir when serious duties make a demand for the exercise of energies. When Garibaldi's young recruits were cut to pieces by the French, on Nov. 3, 1867, at Mentana, a few miles beyond this same gate, the Romans, with the exception of a few of the more ardent among them, rested quietly within the walls of their houses. As for these interminable demonstrations of applause to Garibaldi, they are becoming almost tiresome, and the good General, who loves quiet, must, of all others, be the one most annoyed by them.

NEW HOBBIES.

The hobby of the New Tiber, the planting of the Agro Romano, and the loan of one hundred millions of francs, is ridden with energy, and the switch is applied to get public interest well waked up. The cultivation of the Campagna has been talked about for more than a hundred years, and up to this time the Campagna—and the talk—have remained barren of issues. We have not much faith that in our time there will be witnessed any better results. If there could be devised and applied to a part of these extensive lands some kind of a "homestead law," in a few years the naked plains would become smiling, fruitful gardens, and a new source of wealth to Rome. The port of Fiumicino may be constructed in the next fifty years, and without it Rome will not suffer much for that length of time. Meantime, there exist Civita Vecchia and Porto D'Anzo; the former easily brought nearer to the capital by reducing by one-half the present railroad time, and the other reached in an hour by the construction of a railway, at a moderate expense, across the dead level of the intervening fifteen miles. It is a pure chimera to think of constructing a great port before the commerce to fill it exists, or to think of finding a great feeder in Rome before its producing and absorbing power is carried much beyond present limits.

A MODERN PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

A FATHER'S STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR—HOW THE LATTER WAS GIVEN A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES AND INVITED TO RETURN.

From the Detroit Post, April 8.

At a late hour one night last week, a gentleman who occupies a handsome residence on one of the fashionable thoroughfares was awakened by an unusual noise in his sleeping apartment, and became conscious of the fact that some person was stealthily moving about the room. The gas was turned off and the inside blinds of the window were closed, so that all was darkness, but the next instant the intruder stumbled over a chair near the bed, the movement revealing his precise location.

The master of the house was a man of unusual self-possession and determination. Without uttering a word he sprang from his couch and grappled with his unknown antagonist. The struggle which ensued in the dark was brief but decisive. The burglar made desperate attempts to loosen the hand which grasped his throat, but his antagonist, although on the shady side of fifty, was a man of great muscular power, and the fellow's efforts to escape were fruitless. Kneeling upon the prostrate form of the panting burglar, the victor in the struggle called to his wife to light the gas, a command which the lady, who was awakened by the scuffle, and who was nearly beside herself with fear, was not slow to execute.

The instant that the gas-jet flooded the room with light the gentleman released his hold upon the throat of his adversary—a pale, haggard, ill-clad young man—and the latter staggered to his feet. For a moment the two men confronted each other, and then with a wild cry, in which horror, shame, and remorse were all expressed, the younger sank at the feet of the elder.

"Father!"

"Charlie!"

The recognition was mutual; the exclamations rang out almost simultaneously. It was indeed the reunion of a sorrowing father and a prodigal son. Eight years ago the former was a resident of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and the latter, his only child, was a bright youth of twenty, who unfortunately fell in with fast associates and became proficient in all manner of youthful dissipation. Finding parental restraint irksome, the boy ran away from home and shipped upon a vessel bound for Liverpool. After several months spent in London, where he lived by his wits, he shipped as a cook on a vessel bound for Africa, but was prostrated by a severe fever, and was sent back to England. Upon his recovery he went to South America, where he secured a position in the employ of an extensive stock-raiser, remained there for four years, at the end of that time having saved several hundred dollars in gold. Soon the old roving disposition came over him, and he drifted off to Cuba and Mexico, and finally arrived in New-Orleans last Fall, where he soon lost what money he had through the agencies of the wine-bottle and the gaming-table. During the Winter he worked his way North, and about two weeks ago arrived in this city from Cincinnati, with only $3 in his pocket.

During all his absence the prodigal had never written home, and had never heard from his parents. He was ignorant of the fact that they had removed to Detroit, and he determined to earn money enough, if possible, to take him back to Wilkesbarre, where he intended to endeavor to live a respectable life. Owing to the hard times he could obtain no work, and was finally forced to seek lodgings at the Woodbridge Street Station. After sleeping there several nights, he was warned that upon his next visit he would be sent to the House of Correction as a vagrant. That night he wandered about the city, hungry, penniless, and desperate, and it was while he was in this forlorn, desperate condition that he yielded to the sudden temptation to commit crime in order to relieve his necessities. By some strange and yet fortunate fatality he entered the house of his own father, and what followed has already been described.

Such was the story which the unhappy young man related to his grief-stricken parents in the room which he had entered for the purpose of committing a robbery. He protested that no matter what excesses and sins he might have committed, he had never before descended to the perpetration of a dishonest act, and his remorse and repentance were so unmistakably sincere that he readily received the forgiveness for which he pleaded. Fortunately, the circumstances of his unexpected return were unknown to other parties, the two female domestics being absent at a ball, from which they were not expected to return until 2 or 3 o'clock, and to divert suspicion the young man was provided with money and instructed to go to a hotel for the balance of the night. The next morning he purchased suitable apparel and returned to the house, where a little justifiable deception was used, and he was welcomed as if he had not been a previous visitor. The young man is apparently sincere in his determination to reform, and is occupying a desk in his father's establishment, where he already demonstrates the possession of admirable business qualifications, and bids fair to become a useful member of society.

This story may savor somewhat of the improbable, but it was related to the writer by a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, who enjoys intimate and confidential relations with the parties, and who vouches for its entire truthfulness.

FUNERAL OF THE COMTE DE JARNAC.

On Saturday forenoon, says the London *Times* of March 29, most of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to the Court of St. James', as well as the principal Secretaries and attachés, met at the French Embassy, Albert gate, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late French Ambassador, Comte de Jarnac, and to witness the removal of his remains from the Embassy, preparatory to interment in the catacombs of Kensal Green Cemetery. They began to assemble at 11 o'clock. Punctually at 12:15 the funeral procession was marshaled in the park, and in a few minutes the cortège started for its destination. It consisted of the hearse with four horses and seven mourning coaches and pairs. The first mourning coach contained the chief mourners—namely, Comte de Lasteyrie, nephew; Col. the Hon. Augustus F. Foley, Major Gen. the Hon. H. G. Gerald Foley, C. B., and Capt. the Hon. Fitzgerald Algernon C. Foley, R. N., brothers-in-law of the late Count. Then followed the royal carriages—those of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Next succeeded the private carriages of the members of the foreign Corps Diplomatique. Next followed in order those of the Cabinet Minister and members of the Government, including the carriages of Mr. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Ward Hunt, and Earl Beauchamp. After the funeral procession had left the Embassy the Ambassadors, Ministers, and other members of the foreign diplomatic body dispersed. The mournful cortège, on leaving Albert gate, proceeded by way of Park lane, the Bayswater road, Westbourne terrace, and along the Harrow road, to the cemetery, which was reached by 1:30 o'clock. At the chapel Viscount Hawarden, (Lord in Waiting to her Majesty,) representing the Queen, and the Marquis of Hamilton, representing the Prince of Wales, were in attendance to join the mourners. Both noblemen wore the court uniform. Baron De Grancey, Military Attaché, and Admiral Veron, Naval Attaché, were in the uniform of their respective services; M. Gavard, and the other Secretaries and attachés of the French Embassy, wore the customary diplomatic court uniform. As the coffin was borne into the chapel it was received by Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge, who assisted by Rev. Charles Stuart, Chaplain of the cemetry, read the burial service. The mourners occupied seats on the right of the chapel, the Secretaries of the Embassy standing on the left of the body during the burial service. A few intimate friends were present at the solemn service, among others the Earl of Derby, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Henry Reeve, Col. Bagot, Col. Fitzgerald, &c. After the lesson Dr. Wilson left the reading desk, and standing at the foot of the coffin, concluded the service as the body slowly descended into the crypt and was afterward deposited in a catacomb prepared for its reception, near the spot where his relative, the late Lord Foley, rests. The Earl of Derby, Lord Carlingford, and Mr. Reeve advanced to the edge of the aperature to take a last look at the coffin. The coffin was of plain polished oak, the only ornament being the massive brass handles and the brass plate on the centre panel of the lid, which bore the following inscription: "Philippe Ferdinand Auguste de Rohan Chabot, Comte de Jarnac, Ambassadeur de France à Londres. Born the 2d of June, 1818. Died 22d of March, 1875." The late Comte de Jarnac was educated at Harrow School, and was brought up in the religious principles of the Established Church. In 1838, then Comte de Chabot, he was appointed attaché to the French Embassy, which was represented by Marshal Count Sebastiani. He assumed the name of Jarnac on the death of his paternal grandmother. On the death of Lady Elizabeth Matthew, sister of the last Earl of Llandaff, Vicomte de Chabot, his father, became possessed of Thomastown Castle, where the venerable Vicomte is still residing, but, we understand, it has not been thought advisable at present to communicate to him the sad news of his son's death. The late Comte de Jarnac dying without issue, the Irish estates on the death of the aged Vicomte de Chabot will pass into other hands.

The *Telegraph* adds to the foregoing: The great age of the Count De Jarnac's father, Major Gen. Viscount De Chabot, who lives in honored retirement on his estate at Thomastown, Ireland, was of course an excuse for his absence from the funeral. This venerable warrior, who served in the British army before the present century began; who was with the Fiftieth Foot in Holland, seventy-six years ago; who fought in Spain under Sir John Moore, was in the Walcheren expedition, and subsequently in the Peninsula, is now in his ninety-fourth year, and has held the rank of Major General for considerably more than half a century. He married the Lady Isabella Charlotte Fitzgerald, fourth daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, by Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of St. George Usher, Lord St. George, which lady died in 1868.

SENATOR MORTON.

AN OUTLINE OF HIS VIEWS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Morton has returned to his home in Indianapolis, Ind., and is represented to be in better health than for years past. He will spend the Summer there, unless some unfavorable change shall compel him to seek a milder climate. The Indianapolis *Journal* gives a brief statement of his observations in the South. It says:

He enjoyed his hasty trip through the South very much, and particularly his short stay in New-Orleans, which city he had never visited before. He passed through six Southern States, and in all of them saw the same evidences of depression, stagnation, and unthrift. It was sad and discouraging to see such a large section of country so completely devoid of healthy life and enterprise. The great trouble in the South, he believed, was far deeper than any political trouble. It lay in the character, education, and habits of the people themselves. They seem to be utterly lacking in the elements which constitute a progressive society. Labor is not honorable, and enterprise is unknown. In nearly all of the country that he passed through plowing was going on. He saw hundreds of negroes plowing, but not one white man. The whites are doing little or nothing toward regenerating the South or restoring its shattered fortunes. They are their own worst enemies. New-Orleans was a mystery to him. The levee was full of life and crowded with shipping, but the interior of the city seemed stagnant so far as business was concerned. Amusements were well supported, some five or six theatres running all the time, and the people seemed to have plenty of money; but he could not see where it came from. There was no manufacturing in the city, and no local enterprise or public spirit. From the roof of the Custom-house he could count only five steam-engine chimneys, and two of them belonged to hotels. The former trade of the city seemed to have found its way into other channels, and the people were making no effort to recover it or to open up new channels. Politically the city was perfectly quiet. The action of Congress in recognizing the Kellogg Government had had a marked effect in clearing up the political atmosphere. If Congress had done this two years ago, he believed nearly all the Southern troubles of the last two years would have been averted. The hesitating policy of Congress and the division of the Republican Party in the North had encouraged the Conservatives to continue their agitation, and kept the negroes in a constant state of terror lest they were about to be deserted by their friends and turned over to be dealt with by the Democrats. Louisiana had been the center of political agitation for the last two or three years, from which a bad influence had radiated to all the Southern States. He was now more than ever convinced that Congress had made a great mistake by adopting a dilatory policy in regard to the Louisiana question. Nevertheless its recent action had unquestionably had a good effect, and he thought the general state of feeling throughout the South at present was better than it had been for some time past. Republicans were united and hopeful, while the Conservatives were at least quiet, and all violent demonstrations have ceased.

SMALL FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

There is much wisdom in the following remarks from the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*:

"The time has passed in the South for proprietors of immense possessions in land to be profited as they used to be when they had slave labor proportionate to the extent of their fields. And there can be no better evidence of this fact than that afforded in the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of acres lying idle or but miserably cultivated, which, if made to produce to their full capacity for productiveness, would add incalculably to the revenues of our people. Here and there through Virginia, it is true, may be found a farmer of the old régime who is still prospering on his vast estate, as he did in the days before the political, social, and industrial revolution that came upon us with the close of the war. But such instances are very rare and conspicuously exceptional. As a general thing our large landholders are heavily burdened by their possessions, and it would be to their interest as well as to the public interest, for their great plantations to be cut down to lesser dimensions, and then cut up into small farms that men of little capital but large energies might make them yield as they are capable of yielding, in products that pay in all the markets of the world. We assume that it is quite superfluous to be attempting to persuade these landholders that it would be best for them, and best for Virginia, for them to sell off their lands until each of them has but a small farm left for himself, for we are satisfied that they all see it as plainly as we see it, and that they would gladly part with hundreds and thousands of their broad acres to-morrow, on terms in which the advantage would be decidedly with the buyer more than the seller, considering the sales with reference alone to the positive profits to ensue from them. The difficulty with them is in finding purchasers. This difficulty can only be removed by bringing to Virginia men from other States of our own country, and from foreign countries, who want small farms and have the means to buy them. In the county of Mecklenburg, where there is a prosperous English colony, as well as a number of thrifty Northern settlers, the price of lands, we learn, has advanced, under the influence of their energy, their capital, and their labor, from $5 to $25 per acre. What a God-send it would be, not only to our land-holders, but to our whole people and our whole State, if every county in Virginia with surplus lands and a disproportionate population, could have a similar share of such settlers!"

ANTI-SLAVERY REUNION.

It is said that the old Free Soilers are to have a gathering in Boston next Fall. The Boston *Traveller* says that Massachusetts will not be able to make so large an appearance in such an assemblage as she might have done earlier, for of her old Free Soilers there have died Charles Sumner, Charles Allen, Stephen C. Phillips, John Milton Earle, Edward L. Keyes, Anson Burlingame, Alexander De Witt, Horace Mann, John H. Shaw, Dr. Graves, Edward W. Gardner, Richard Hildreth, Daniel W. Alverd, James Stone, and Samuel Hoar, and some others. Still, there are many of our Free Soil notables alive and prominent, the principal of the number being Henry Wilson, William S. Robinson, John G. Palfrey, Frank Bird, Charles Francis Adams, George F. Hoar, James S. Robinson, Edward L. Pierce, E. R. Hoar, Samuel E. Sewell, John C. Park, Oliver Warner, Charles Slack, F. B. Underwood, John D. Baldwin, and Richard H. Dana, Jr. The division between the living and the dead of the men referred to is almost even, whether we have regard to numbers or to abilities, whether we count them or weigh them. Almost thirty years have passed away since the free soil movement began here in 1846, when "conscience" and "cotton" came into pronounced antagonism, the free soil name not becoming prominent till 1848.

HARD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "It may be stated with absolute certainty that, with very few exceptions, all classes of our people are suffering serious embarrassment from the stringency of the times. In the country the planters complain that they have no money; but, taking into consideration the fact that their houses belong to them, and that living is much cheaper in rural districts than in cities, the hardships of this portion of the community are comparatively few. Indeed, we may credit the suggestion that the farmers are better off than any other class, and incalculably more fortunate than five-eighths, at least, of the dwellers in the town. Here in Augusta, for example, the struggle for bare subsistence has become a problem of gravest consideration, and a stubborn problem not to be evaded by thousands. Many men in professional and mechanic walks of life have either lost their places altogether or else submitted to a reduction of salary which scarcely makes two ends meet, from month to month."

EX-OFFICERS' BANQUET.

[The] annual banquet of the Ex-Officers' Association took place at the Troy House, Troy, Friday evening, it being the anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-house. Plates were laid for many deceased officers, with mourning cards thereon containing their names, including the following: Gens. Wool, Thomas, and Russell; Cols. Williard, McConihe, Myers, Norton, Lew Morris, Lew Benedict, McDougal, and Green; Surgeon B. S. Catlin. Seventy-six officers and guests sat down, Gen. Carr presided, and, after the board was cleared, letters of regret were read from Gen. John M. Wilson, Adjt. Gen. Townsend, Col. Bullard, of New-York; Gen. A. S. Pennypacker, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Sigel, Gen. Foster, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Sherman, and others. The regular toasts were then proposed by Gen. Carr, and responded to by Gen. Aldens, Assemblyman Waters W. Braman, Dr. Charles A. Robertson, Major William E. Kisselburgh, Hon. John M. Francis, Capt. Robert M. Hunt, and Major C. L. McArthur.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN ALBANY COUNTY.

The Albany *Journal*, of Saturday evening, says: "It is well known that there has been some effort to effect a compromise between the Democratic factions. Two or three conferences have been held, and negotiations were undertaken. The last meeting took place Friday evening, and resulted, as we understand, in complete failure. As near as we can learn, the McEwen faction have not been really in favor of compromise at all, and have been determined that the effort should not succeed. Although assenting to a conference they have no terms for the other faction but 'unconditional surrender.' This determination put an end to compromise, and was meant to do so. Both factions will thus go into the contest with full tickets and bent upon making the best show possible as against the other. It remains for Republicans to let them fight out their own battle, to keep clear of both, and to win our own victory."

OUR FISHING INTERESTS.

PROTECTION OF SALMON.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES—COMMUNICATION FROM PROF. BAIRD—INTERESTING FACTS IN RELATION TO THE DESTRUCTION AND CULTURE OF THE FISH.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, in a recent official communication, says, with regard to the resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon in reference to the protection of the salmon of the Columbia River, and asking for suggestions in regard to the necessity, expediency, and practicability of the measures proposed, that in all probability the experience of the salmon fisheries of the Columbia River will be similar to that of many other noted streams in the Eastern United States, and in Europe, in which salmon were formerly as abundant in proportion to the volume of water as they now are in the Columbia, but in which they have been entirely exterminated or else reduced to such small numbers as to be of very little economical importance. The causes which have brought about these results are various. Among them may be mentioned as of most importance, first, that of excessive fishing at untimely seasons, especially when the fish were in the habit of depositing their spawn; second, the establishment of dams, preventing the upward movement of the fish to their spawning grounds; third, some change in the physical condition of their spawning. The important cause results from the destruction of the forests and undergrowth of the region consequent upon the progress civilization, and adulteration in the character of drainage. Where the surface of a region is covered with forests, the rains as they fall are taken up by the soil, or absorbed by the dead leaves and mosses under the trees, so that the drainage is gradual; floods are infrequent, as are also low stages of water; the average depth is maintained throughout the year, while various ravines, hills, and cold springs maintain a regular discharge into the tributaries which flow into the main stream, and thus keep the water at a comparatively low temperature.

With this clearing up of the land the whole physical condition seems to be altered. The falling rain is not retained, but rushes off in a flood, which, as far as the salmon are concerned, interferes with their general movements, and destroys the spawning beds, tearing out the gravel in which the eggs are deposited, or covering them to the depth of many inches, so that the young, if hatched, cannot emerge. At other times the water is extremely low, scarcely affording a passage for the fish. The absence of the continued flow of the cold springs permits a great increase in the temperature of the waters, bringing it up to a degree beyond that which the salmon can sustain. Still a formidable cause of disturbance may be found in the introduction of refuse material, as that from gas-works, factories, paper mills, &c. This, however, has not materially affected the salmon fisheries of the United States, whatever it may have done abroad.

From one or several of these causes combined, the salmon fisheries of the Eastern United States have been totally destroyed, so that where, within a period of less than fifty years, these fish existed in immense numbers, and indeed to such an extent that paupers in workhouses, servants, and apprentices protested against being obliged to eat them oftener than twice or thrice a week, they have become an unattainable luxury. The same experience has been had in Europe, especially in Great Britain. Warned by these facts, we can readily appreciate one change which threatens the salmon fisheries of the Columbia River, in which region these fish occur, at the present time, in greater abundance and larger variety of species than almost anywhere else on the face of the globe. Even now it is stated that the diminution is appreciable, and although it may be several years before this becomes very marked, yet such a result is sure to arrive in time, especially as every year witnesses an increase in the number of establishments devoted to the preparation of the salmon in one form or another. It is therefore a very wise precaution on the part of the Legislature of Oregon to seek for some action by which this threatened evil may be averted, and so important a branch of industry retained by the United States, those of the west coast particularly.

Prof. Baird says that during the season of 1874 there were secured at the United States breeding establishment, on the McCloud River, 6,000,000 of eggs. Of these 1,000,000 were hatched and returned to the Sacramento River, and the others were forwarded to the States east of the Mississippi River and hatched out in great part by the State Commissioners of Fisheries, and introduced into the most suitable streams. The eggs were kept in hatching-boxes on the McCloud River for six weeks, and after the eyes began to show in the embryo, they were taken out, packed in boxes between layers of damp moss and sent to their destination. Owing to the heat of the season, some of the lots were prematurely hatched out in the moss. The greater number, however, reached their destination in good condition, and it is probable that the yield was 5,000,000 young. The 5,000,000 young fish, according to the preceding calculation, are equivalent to 5,000,000,000 eggs spawned naturally, or the progeny of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pairs of parent fish. The total cost of the work on the McCloud River was about $10,000; a trifling expenditure, compared with the benefits which are likely to be derived by the introduction of this magnificent fish in the streams of the United States.

THE LATE MR. BATEMAN.

The London *Times*, of March 29, says: "The remains of the late lessee of the Lyceum Theatre were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, the funeral was made as private as possible. The hearse containing the body left the residence of the deceased, in Rutland Gardens, at noon, the mourners—Mrs. Bateman, Dr. and Mrs. Crowe, (Miss Kate Bateman,) Miss Isabel Bateman, Miss Virginia Bateman, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. W. G. Wills, Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, Mr. D. Chinery, Mr. Hawes Craven, Mr. Charles Coote, Mr. Charles Harris, Mr. Wilford Morgan, Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. Thomas Catling, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. George Edwards, Mr. H. Forrester, Hon. Lewis Wingfield, and Mr. Frank Toole—following in private carriages. Many members of the Lyceum company and other friends of the deceased were in the cemetery."

SAD DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

The body of Mrs. Percy, a local actress at Aldershot, in England, was found, March 28, in the Basingstoke Canal, which divides the South from the North Camp. The London *Daily Telegraph* thus accounts for her death: "About nine months ago her husband died, and since then she and her daughter, aged sixteen years, continued to follow their profession in camp and town. Having been seen in soldiers' company by the Metropolitan Police who are employed at Aldershot to carry out the provisions of the contagious diseases acts, the mother and daughter were summoned to attend the Lock Hospital to undergo medical examination. In preference to obeying the summons they discontinued their engagements and left the town; but, not finding employment, Mrs. Percy returned to Aldershot a few days ago, and was again warned to attend the hospital. Rather than do so she drowned herself."

RECOVERED HIS VOICE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says: "Two years ago a convict named Wylie was sent to the Penitentiary from Shelby County. Since his incarceration he has pretended that he could not speak, and, as he has almost constantly indulged in dancing, making faces, &c., he soon came to be regarded in the double character of 'dummy' and idiot. Of late he has been employed as a 'trusty,' and was allowed to polish the boots of the officers of the prison every morning, going outside the walls into the office to perform that task. Seizing the opportunity, which he had waited two years for, Sunday morning he stole two coats, a pair of pantaloons, a pair of boots, $11 50 in money, and made his escape. He then made his way to a corner of the wall, and there doffed his old clothes and donned the new suit. He was captured at Vaughn's Gap, on the Northwestern Road, yesterday, when it was found he had fully recovered his speech."

A DENTIST IN PERIL.

Friday afternoon, a dentist in Portland, Me., had a call from a man who was suffering with toothache. The man was rather nervous, and thought he had better take laughing-gas while the tooth was extracted. The gas was administered, and the dentist laid hold on the aching tooth. He pulled once or twice, but failed to start it, when all at once the man arose and went for him. The dentist seized a chair to defend himself from his patient, and called for help. About this time the man "came to," and discovered that he was trying to "get at" the man who had given him the gas. After a brief explanation the man resumed his seat, and the dentist proceeded to extract the tooth without giving him gas.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIANS.

REV. S. B. ROSSITER'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THIRTY YEARS—THE MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET AND ITS FOUNDER—ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH—PASTORATES OF REV. MESSRS. ROOSEVELT AND HATFIELD—THE FIRST AND SECOND CHURCH EDIFICES—HOW THE CHURCH DEBT WAS CANCELLED—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The North Presbyterian Church, Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, though not as prominent as some of its wealthier neighbors, has for many years been second to none in religious standing and material growth. Since the close of the war the progress of the society has been rapid, and at the same time substantial. The church is one of the most successful on the west side of the City, has a large congregation, a membership of over 500, and is entirely free from debt. The latter result, to which much of its present prosperity is owing, is due to the exertions of individual members of the society, aided to some extent by the Church Extension Committee of the New-York Presbytery. Much has also been done by the various Pastors, notably by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, whose ministry of eight years was a remarkably successful one. Both clergy and people have always worked in the interest of harmony, and been ever ready to sacrifice individual preferences to the common good. The secular affairs of the church have been conducted with equal unanimity, and it is recorded that for eighteen years not a single dissenting vote was cast in the Board of Trustees. From its foundation to the present time, there has been no such thing as a church quarrel among the members, while the standard of religious life and character, established by the early founders, has been maintained untarnished. A church with such a record has a claim to recognition, which deserves and cannot fail to receive attention.

A mission Sunday-school paved the way for the North Presbyterian Church. The school was opened in the year 1845 in the building of Ward School No. 33 in Thirty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue. That quarter of the City was then in much the same condition as the section to the westward of Central Park is now—largely uninhabited, and almost destitute of schools and churches. Many of the neighboring streets were not even laid out, and the squatters of "Rantown" and "Mackeralville" occupied the adjacent lanes and avenues on the river side. It was an unpromising field for an infant mission, but the promoters of the project were not looking to the present for their reward. They were willing to labor and to wait, and the end more than justified their expectations. Mr. Joseph B. Sheffield was the leader in the work, and for a number of years taught the children and grown people of the neighborhood in the Ward school-room on Sunday afternoons. In this he was assisted by several members of the Mission Association of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church. On the 30th of October, 1846, the Mission Association of the Third and Fourth Presbyteries of New-York secured the use of the chapel of the Institution of the Blind as a preaching station for the twelve months ending December, 1847. Rev. Washington Roosevelt was appointed missionary, and began his services on the 10th of January, 1847. Two months later a church was organized by Rev. Thomas Skinner, D. D., with eight male and eight female members. Among the clergy who assisted Mr. Skinner in the work were Rev. William Adams, D. D., and Rev. Washington Roosevelt. The new society was incorporated under the State laws as "The North Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York," and was soon after received into the Third Presbytery of this City. At the same time the Sunday-school in Thirty-fifth street was consolidated with the new church. In the Fall of 1847 Mr. James Boorman presented the society with a free lease of four full lots of ground on the south side of Thirty-second street, midway between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The lease was originally drawn for seven years, but was afterward extended to nine. Plans and estimates for a temporary church building were procured, and on the 29th of September, 1848, the contract for the same was awarded to William S. Hunt, for $2,750. The edifice was completed in April following at an expense of $3,200. It was a plain frame affair, 40 by 60 feet, with a short central tower in front. The audience room contained twenty-five pews, and was furnished with a front gallery. The locality of the building was in the open fields, on a hillside sloping gently toward the South, and which was commonly known as "Strawberry Hill." On the 13th of April, 1849, the house was opened for public worship, and on the 6th of May following, Rev. Washington Roosevelt was chosen Pastor, and duly installed by the Third Presbytery on the 6th of May, 1849. He continued in office until the close of the year 1855, when he was released by the Presbytery on the 14th of January, 1856. During his pastorate many converts were added to the congregation, and, the affairs of the society being managed with prudence and foresight, the church soon rose into prominence as one of the most promising on the West side. Rev. Edwin S. Hatfield was the second Pastor. At the time of his call to the pulpit of the North Church he was attached to the Seventh Presbyterian Society. On the 22d of January, 1856, the North Church, by a unanimous vote, tendered him a call, which was accepted on the 13th of February following. Immediately after his accession the project for erecting a new church began to be agitated. The first step was to secure the ground. This was generously donated by Mr. James Boorman, who conveyed to the society four lots of ground, 98 feet by 100, on the north-east corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street. Robert G. Hatfield was engaged as architect, and the contracts for masonry and carpenter work awarded to C. H. Tucker and William S. Hunt for $17,819 and $14,352 respectively. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 19th of June, 1856, and the lecture-room opened for worship the November following. As soon as the new church was occupied the Trustees disposed of the old frame edifice to the North-west Presbyterian Church for $600. On the 29th of March, 1857, the new church was completed and opened for public worship. Its total cost, including organ and furniture, was $46,000. Messrs. Oliver H. Lee, James Reeve, and Daniel H. Smith were the Building Committee. From the dedication of the church up to the breaking out of the war the condition of the socity was a highly prosperous one. Revivals were had frequently, and large numbers added to the membership. In 1861, however, a change took place. The church was incumbered with a heavy debt, amounting in the aggregate to over $30,000, and many of the congregation had moved to other parts of the City. The financial troubles of the time and the general stagnation of business were severely felt, and for a time it seemed as if the future of the enterprise was extremely doubtful. At one time its assets were but thirty per cent. of its liabilities. Nothing but the increased and continued efforts of several of the leading members saved the society from bankruptcy. At the close of 1864, when Rev. T. Street took charge of the parish, the attendance was very meagre and the prospects for the future anything but promising. The new Pastor, however, was a man of great energy and determination, and, aided by the active members of the congregation, was not long in putting a new face on affairs. By the close of 1870 the entire indebtedness had been canceled, two-thirds of the amount having been raised by the people, and the remainder advanced by the New-York Presbytery. Among the largest subscribers were Cummings H. Tucker, William E. Dodge, Conrad Baker, John S. Angbiltree, Charles W. Alcott, Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier, Charles Glatz, Rev. Thomas Street, Albanus T. Sayre, Thomas Page, and John Camerden. The entire subscription list contains over 300 names, and the sum of the contributions amounts to $20,199 39. Ten thousand dollars was added, as stated above, by the Church at large. The children of the Sabbath-school gave $271 53, and a Little Children's Festival netted $161 15. In addition to these, the young ladies of the church contributed $581, the proceeds of a parlor concert at the residence of Mr. C. H. Tucker. On the 22d of January, 1871, the last of the amount required was raised, and since that date the society has been entirely free from debt. In 1873 Rev. Mr. Street was obliged to resign on account of ill health, and in September of the same year the present Pastor was called to the vacancy.

The church edifice is situated at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, facing the avenue. It is 91 feet long by 66 feet wide, with a tower projection of 4 feet and a central spire 182 feet high. The interior is spacious, the ceilings and walls elegantly and tastefully frescoed, and the furniture and other accommodations of the best quality and finest workmanship. The organ—one of unusual tone—is from the establishment of Messrs. Jardine, of this City. On the floor of the auditorium are 152 pews, and in the galleries on either side sixty more, furnishing altogether seating capacity for over 1,000 people. Morning and evening services are held every Sabbath, a young people's prayer-meeting half an hour before the evening service, and a social prayer and conference meeting every Wednesday evening. A mothers' prayer-meeting and young ladies' prayer-meeting are held every Wednesday afternoon. A flourishing Sabbath-school of over 400 children meets every Sunday under the superintendence of Mr. John Camerden, who has had charge of this department for upwards of fourteen years. The singing is largely congregational, the people being led by a precentor who occupies a seat in front of the pulpit.

The following is a list of the church officers for the year 1875:

Pastor—Rev. S. B. Rossiter.

Elders—Dr. J. O. Pond, John S. Ketchum, Thomas Page, C. Nesbitt, Samuel Thomson, Charles Glatz, and John Camerdon.

Trustees—John S. Anghiltree, J. Manderville, John McMurtrie, C. H. Tucker, Thomas Cottrell, Joseph Field, John Camerden, and John Graham.

REV. S. B. ROSSITER.

Rev. Staley B. Rossiter was born in the town of Berne, in this State, in 1842, and was educated in the public schools and factories of Cohoes, N. Y., where his youth and boyhood were passed. At an early age he was attracted toward the ministry, and soon after his conversion, which occurred at the age of fifteen, began to shape his course in life with a view to that end. After leaving school he worked for several years in one of the manufactories with which Cohoes abounds, and after two years further preparation at the village academy at Kinderhook, N. Y., entered Union College, Schenectady. He graduated after the usual academical course in 1865, and entered the Theological Seminary in the Fall of the same year. He graduated in 1869, and a few months later was ordained to the ministry in Albany. His first charge was the Congregational church of Elizabethport, N. J. This he assumed while still a theological student. At the close of four years passed at this point, in which his services proved highly acceptable to the people, he received a call to his present position, in which he was installed on the 21st of September, 1873. Mr. Rossiter, although one of the youngest of the City Pastors, and, comparatively speaking, a newcomer, has made a most favorable impression on his own church, as well as the public at large. He is a ready speaker, a thoroughly educated preacher, and an exceedingly popular Pastor. The North Church under his ministry has prospered as it never has before, and at the present time the future of both Pastor and people is as promising as the most ardent friend of both could desire.

SERMON BY REV. S. B. ROSSITER YESTERDAY MORNING.

Rom., ii., 2.—But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things.

The whole world is under condemnation. A sorrowful picture truly. There is none righteous, no, not one. There is none that doeth good. In sudden and violent storms that come upon the sea, the winds bear with such weight upon the surface of the waters that the waves lie flat, and seem to tremble and writhe in terrible apprehension; and for a short period of time there is an awful calm, and when the water for an inch deep is lifted into the air it is shivered into spray and blown into the clouds. That instant of awful calm is a picture of the earth's career under the condemnation of God. If for sufficient motive the justice of God triumphs over mercy; if the condemnation of God rests upon the world, there must come a time when humanity will be lifted, and shivered, and hurled with terrible force from the presence of God forever. With what justice? There is one way to settle this question, and it is a very easy way. God is just and true, and whatsoever He doeth is just and true. He has made man and tried man and condemned him, and hence His condemnation is just, because a just God condemns him. That is to say, a circle is round because it is round. This argument for condemnation rests not at all upon the circumstances and acts of men, but simply on the assumed integrity of God. There is another and more laborious way of showing that the condemnation of men is according to truth; but it is more satisfactory to those that have to bear the condemnation, for their consciences witness to the truth of it, and that is by showing that man by his acts sins against light and knowledge—sins against sense of right and knowledge of what is best—sins against knowledge and grace. There are three periods in the history of man, in each of which his circumstances are somewhat changed, but in each of which he is not only God-condemned but self-condemned.

The first is the paradise period; a short period; but in which his circumstances were most favorable to holiness. He was innocent; he had no secret appetite to sin; he had no tendency to evil; he was happy; he had everything necessary to comfort and life; he had knowledge of what he ought to do and what he ought not to do. The command was given to him in express terms; it was well understood; he knew the reward of obedience and the penalty of disobedience. Besides this, he had God to walk with him and commune with him. He sinned against knowledge and light; he sinned against every convenience and comfort; he sinned for an apple, and his condemnation was just.

The second period is the one that Paul sums up in the words of the text: "We are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them that do these things." No man since Adam has stood so fair a chance for virtue and Heaven as he. For by his act there has passed upon his descendants a frailty that has enervated the whole physical, mental, moral system. Weakness has infused itself into the race; mind has lost its vigor and its clear perception. Resolution is enervated. Like the leaning tower of Pisa, the human race has a leaning toward sin, and we speculate very much in these days whether it was by an unlucky lurch toward sin, or whether it were not built so from the start. The origin of the race is too far back in antiquity for us to gain any historical information on this point. But man's inherited weakness is an important factor to remember when you come to pass judgment upon him. You cannot blame the poor paralytic for not earning his daily bread, and yet you do blame the strong, able-bodied man if he is in want. You cannot ask of a shattered moral man what you ask of the vigorous and healthy Adam. Man's disadvantages in this second period are inherited weakness—a tendency toward sin; opportunities for evil born of this very tendency; a general demoralization that presses down the slope the whole race of men. What are the advantages of this second period? They must be greater than his disadvantages, all things considered, or man is to be pitied, but not blamed. Every man has in him a vigorous and permanent sense of right. Man violates that sense of right. Man has a conscience that is sensitive to the approach of evil. He violates his conscience. In the general demoralization "sense of right" weakens, and conscience becomes palsied; but each man has in him yet the idea and the obligation of righteousness. Man has God. And there has never been a time that God hid himself from men. Even in the Paradise days it was man that hid from God, and not God that hid from man. And in the dreary, sinful days that followed God did not remove from men. There is the impression of God abiding in nature. "The invisible things of God are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made." God must take in the stars out of the midnight sky; He must silence the whispering of the mighty forests and blur the mirror face of the vast sea, if He would remove all thought of Himself from the minds of men. God must take out of the sinner that element that conceives the necessary and the eternal ere He could destroy all traces of Himself. Man has had God; and there is no man who is a man but there are in him, in some form of development, conscience, sense of right, impression of God. And so in every man; conscience struggles with his native tendency to evil; sense of right protests against the general demoralization; and his inherited weakness calls upon the strength and goodness of the Almighty God. Man has, too, in this second period a more lenient judgment; and it is an important point to remember if you even feel that God is dealing severely with men. We read in the Old Testament of the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah, and in the visions of the prophets we read of terrible denunciation against the nations around Jerusalem, and in the first chapter of Romans we read of the same accusation against the whole world; but in all these you will discern that it is God's judgment upon men for violating what they must have known to be right. They were not condemned because they were not Christians, but they were condemned for sins against nature; for sins which needed no other light than the light of reason to reveal their guilt, for sins which conscience had protested against again and again. Man has not lived up to the light that was within him, and that is the condemnation. Men do not to-day live up to the light that is within them, and hence their condemnation. That light may be as feeble as the glow-worm's lamp, but if followed it will lead to the Magi's star, to Bethlehem; if disobeyed, it will burn with all the terrors of severest judgment. Man is weak, and yet he has light. Man is asked to do only what he can do. Man is condemned for not doing only what he ought and might do. And with such a view of the second period we must take up the words of Paul, though we do it in sympathy and sorrow, for it is not a pleasant task to pass judgment upon men: "So then they are without excuse."

The third period stretches from the time of Christ unto the present. We want to leave out the nations outside of Christianity, for they are yet under the requirements and condemnation of the second period. They are against sense of right and knowledge. We confine our attention to the stream of Christian civilization; and of this we shut out all the past except the causes that have their result in the present and attend only to the present age. Christian civilization has established a country on these new shores, and its most favorable influences breathe upon it. On these new shores we may expect to find more happiness, piety, extensive charity than the world has ever known before. We may expect to find that the destructive causes which man has augmented and which hence make history a record of cruel wars, persecutions and treacheries, cease to operate with such virulence as formerly. We have not the time, nor is this the occasion to make any detailed comparison of this age with any preceding age, or our present civilization with any former one. But we can judge whether people are happy up to the light and advantages that they have. The advantages under which we live are not few or unimportant. A general intelligence pervades the people. He who cannot read or write is himself to blame. Intelligence brings with it its responsibilities as well as its advantages, and intelligence should be the soil of virtue. Educational advantages are very widely diffused, and the newspaper and the book may be in every one's hand. Teaching by the living voice of the orator and preacher has not lost its especial power, and it is yet the privileged form of instruction. Organized Christianity moves like a warm current in this sea of humanity, and its pervasive influence is felt through the whole mass. Never were the richness and tenderness of the Gospel so well understood and so frequently presented. It is the moral sun of this dark earth to-day. These are powerful agencies. They ought to modify the effects of the old soils. They ought to work against the corrupt customs and tendencies that have come down to us from far-off generations. They ought to ameliorate the general condition of mankind.

And yet there is poverty and wretchedness wherever men gather in any numbers to live. Cities are called the hot-beds of crime and pollution; and the inhabitants of cities, in self-defense, hurl back the accusation, and say, the girls on our streets and the young men in our criminal class come to us from the provinces. We will take no side in that warfare. Every county has its poor-house, its penitentiary, and its jail. The vast system of law and courts, and places of confinement, reveal how large a class of men are untouched by the saving influences of a Christian civilization.

If you ascend from that lower class to the intermediate class, you see evidences of a disregard for the saving influences of Christianity that are portentous of evil for the coming time. It is the saddest aspect of these days that the words of our Lord, "The poor have the Gospel preached unto them," are travestied by the efforts made by the churches to reach all people with the influences of the Gospel. Watch the operations and tendency of Christian activity in this City, and you see the lines forming in this way—rich churches and poor mission chapels. How few churches there are in New-York City to-day where the doors are open to any one who comes, and where the rich and the poor sit together in the house of the Lord. Are churches also influenced by the spirit of the times, and do they bow to worldliness, instead of showing to the people a place and a society where the worth of a man is regarded, not his wealth; the spiritual need of a man is met, and not his full purse drawn upon. But why enumerate evils that are as well known to you as to me, and whose pernicious tendencies are deplored by us all. Let us look at the cause. Is it in God? He has no pleasure in jails and penitentiaries and poor-houses. These things are the great grief of His heart. It is no delight to Him to see a lukewarm Church, a worldly Christian society. Is it in the Christian religion? No one will say that the Christian religion has a free expression in the customs, enterprises or even the beliefs of this age. Admit now that an idea, when put to work and made practical, looses some of its ideal beauty and power; still, we must reiterate that the Gospel of Christ, of love, of help, of salvation has had yet no adequate expression in the lives and organizations and creeds of men. These evils spring from the people. The evil of the heart adds its evil to another heart, and the combined power is the miseries and the troubles under which we suffer. A new source of information has risen upon the world within the last few years which enables us to take large views of life and industry. By it we can judge a nation or an age as easily as we can the individual man. I refer to statistical information. Statistics are the anatomy of a nation. The sum total of its life, its enterprises, and its folly. The marks left on the enduring brass of history for its own condemnation and for lessons for succeeding ages. And statistics will yet be a verdict of approval of the just judgment of God against men.

We have been confronted the last two years with the gaunt form of poverty. No one can enter the households that the missionary and minister are called to enter without a spasm of pain at the heart and with a questioning of Providence. Who has not felt at times there must be some insidious mistake in the workings of God's providence that throws up on the strand of wretchedness these poor families, who seem in willingness and in moral character as worthy as any, but who are thrown, by a merciless fatality, on their terrible experience of want? A few years ago a woman dropped dead in the streets of New-York City from actual starvation. The newspapers were quick and loud in their impeachment of Christianity. The Poor Commissions of another large city climbed to a garret and found the dead, emaciated form of a woman on a bed of straw; a piece of salt and a tract on the goodness of God on the table; and the papers hissed at modern Christianity. We need to hiss neither at God nor His blessed salvation in Christ, but at the folly and sin of the people. For, look you, by accredited statistics we can show that the money that is spent on liquor and tobacco every year in the United States would put $70 in the hand of every man, woman, and child in the country. We will not have God and Christianity blamed for the poverty of the world, when the remedy is in our own hands. Two million two hundred thousand dollars for liquor, $610,000 for tobacco, a total of $2,810,000; 140,000 inhabitants, $70 for every man, woman, and child—an average family of five, father, mother, and three children—or $350 a year in every family, and there could be no poverty; there could be no want with that money in every household. If men will consume upon their appetites the money that ought to be given for the support of those dependent on them, let them not blame Providence for the consequences of their own folly.

Or you may leave out the amount of money expended for tobacco, and that would give for the money spent for liquor alone $55 a year for every one, or $275 a year for the average family. We have then left $610,000 spent for tobacco. There is given in charity of all kinds for the poor, weak, imbecile, blind, deaf, fallen, prisoners, and others, the large sum of $120,000 a year—no contemptible record. And considering what sort of creatures we are that are thus made charitable, we think the Christian religion is to be praised, not blamed; and when any one raises his voice against Christianity, point to the magnificent charities that bless the land. And yet five times as much money is spent in tobacco as is given for all the charities. If the people would turn in to the charities the money that is thus blown away in the clouds of tobacco smoke, enlarge our accommodations, multiply our institutions, can we believe that any poor sick one would be unblessed of physician's care and medicine; any stranger would wander into sin because he could find no other place to go to; that any want or ache of humanity would not find its food and its balm? Let the people blame themselves if suffering is among them; they have only to use the means that God has actually put into their hands to be relieved from it.

And there are yet more startling figures that the last census statistics show. There is money paid grudgingly sometimes for very important causes. And there is money wasted in most useless ways without a word of complaint. The efforts of the ministers of the Gospel may be overvalued, but that they contribute to the virtue and improvement of society cannot be denied. I would not have any give a cent to the support of the ministry if it were simply ornamental and not useful. I would have you give no more than you receive. But the pulpit lightens your taxes, gives happiness to your house, and aids you in distributing the blessing of God that you have yourself received. The element of the priesthood has died out, and the ministry is simply manhood speaking to men, bringing moral truths fresh to your recollection, and opening your hearts to the truths of salvation. And it is worth what it gets. And does it not seem to you that if the ministry were doubled it would be to the improvement and elevation of the whole land. If we could station in these lower streets of ours earnest men preaching needed truths, so that to every human being in this land there might be every year the personal appeal to accept Christ, can we doubt that an impulse would be given to Christianity and the general happiness that would be like the dawning of the sun upon the earth? Well, now, look at statistics. Salaries of all ministers of the Gospel, $6,000 a year—not an enormous sum; cost of dogs, $10,000 a year. That's the people's estimate of the Gospel ministry; that's the estimate of the truths they proclaim. There is many a man who gives more to feed his dog than he gives to spread the Gospel of Christ. If this amount of money that is now spent on the creatures of the household—and we would not banish them by any means—were given to the spread of the Gospel, the force of earnest, faithful preachers could be doubled, the land would be blessed and souls saved. Such statistics as those I have presented are sufficient to take the blame off God and lay it where it rightly belongs—on the shoulders of the people. Oh! we sin in this period against knowledge and against grace. The people are rich, but their riches are so expended as to contribute to our poverty and misery. The means of intelligence are vast, but they are used to spread corruption and infidelity. We are set as a nation to convey the evangel to the world, and heathen nations are stretching out hands for the Gospel; but our mouths are dumb and no missionaries go forth, for we must take care of the dogs of the land. And, brethren, what is the remedy? We must remedy the general fault by the individual worthiness. We want Christ in us, not only as a belief, as a hope, as a delight, but Christ diffused all through us, touching every part of us, touching the brain, the heart, the hand, the pocket-book; all through us, shining through us as a sunbeam through a goblet of water, intercepting the sunbeam not at all, and lighting up the contents of the goblet; Christ all through us, so that we can do everything with the consciousness that Christ approves it. For there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ. We can pray more, we can work more, we can give more. The ability of our Church is not represented in the sum total of the amount raised here. I presume that if we made a personal application of these statistics—which I have no desire to do, I present the truth, you make the application—we would find that there is more money spent by our congregation on things that we could do without if it were necessary than is given to the worship and service of God here and the proclamation of the Gospel to others. Let us look unto it, that the condemnation of God, which is put on those who do these things, fall not on us. I believe we can do more, and ought to do more, as a Church, for the Gospel of Christ in this wicked world.

It is stated that a large landed proprietor in the neighborhood of Downpatrick is about to erect in that city a memorial to commemorate the good deeds performed by the Patron Saint of Ireland.

The government reports on the Bengal famine have been published. The expense does not exceed six and a half millions sterling. The employes of the East India Railway are to receive a gratuity of one month's pay for extra famine work.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—The General Term Calendar of the Supreme Court for Monday, April 12, is as follows: Nos. 131, 133, 19, 20, 140, 152, 155, 157, 159, 163, 167, 177.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, April 12, 1875: Nos. 166, 145, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, and 190.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
6—Knowles, &c., vs. Ward.
43—Van Allen vs. Hadfield.
72—United States Life Ins. Co. vs. Vultree.
75—Deering vs. Lynch.
95—Embury vs. Parks.
106—Woodaus vs. Compton.
113—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
116—Swabe vs. Fox.
117—Schermerhorn vs. Beebe, &c.
118—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del., &c., vs. Maier,
119—Miles, &c., vs. Titus.
121—Matter of Pratt, (an attorney.)
122—Ostrander vs. Green, Controller.
138—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del., &c., vs. Weber, &c.
146—Hatch vs. Taylor, &c.
147—Johnston vs. Kan. & Pac. R. R. Co.
158—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
159—Schnabel vs. Netter, &c.
165—Badgley vs. Vitas, &c.
172—Platt, &c., vs. Halle.
179—Perry, &c., vs. Bowman, &c.
183—Murphy vs. Keyes, (3 cases.)
194—Armstrong vs. Derham, &c.

Call, No. 201 up to and including No. 250.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
7—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of Law and Fact.
257—Messmore vs. Martin, et al.
258—Same vs. Same.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.
302—Hilburyhauser vs. Stover.
304—Reed vs. Allen.
308—Allen vs. McChristie.
309—Wiegand vs. Newcombe.
310—Searing vs. Paref, impleaded, &c.
212—Weiss vs. Meeke et al.
313—Hooker vs. Martin, et al.
314—Same vs. Same.
315—West vs. Erben, Jr.
325—Peck vs. Dunlap.
326—Meyenhoter vs. Bleakley et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie Railway Co.
231—Brady vs. Van Loon et al.
375—Gormley vs. Campbell et al.
250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
254—Allen vs. Ferris et al.
205—Bruner vs. Meigs et al.
207—Filly vs. Con. Life Ins. Co.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
613—Bates et al. vs. Cunningham.
2571—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2573—Patterson vs. The Mayor, &c.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.
917—Faris, survivor, &c., vs Fargo, Pres't.
1123½—Sharkey vs. Torrillon.
1129—Stewart et al. vs. Cunningham et al.
1163—Loaners' Bank vs. Jacoby et al.
1121½—Rogers et al. vs. Morton.
805½—Phillips, Exec'r, &c. vs. Melville.
1157½—Henderson et al. vs. Grau.
1165—Burdett vs. Taylor et al.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1231—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynne.
1233—Weld vs. Branda.
1239—Stephany et al. vs. Hagedorn et al.
1241—Bagley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1243—Koehler vs. Jeffrey, impleaded, &c.
1245—Garland et al. vs. Berdell.
1247—Sun Printing and Publishing Asso'n vs. Tribune Asso'n.
1249—Donohue vs. Stanton et al.
1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
685½—Hollister vs. Englehart et al.
1137—Mull et al. vs. Allerton et al.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1382—Von Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.
2408—The People, &c., N.Y. ex rel. Steinert vs. Anthony.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor. &c.
1216—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.
944—Gounoud vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
2564— —— vs. ——
460—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
1376—Ferrigan vs. Mullins et al.
1124—Markwold versus Oceanic S. N. Co.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard
1708—Guerney vs. Peters.
2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. and Transportation Co. et al.
626—Siegel vs. Empire Transportation Co.
852—Dun vs. Murphy.
1275—Same vs. Same.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1033—Koehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1009—McCloskey versus France.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
1751½—Doyle, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
135—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
1031—Saunders et al. vs. Roberts, impl'd, &c.
1193—Lester et al. vs. Cohen, impl'd, &c.
1197—Tyng vs. Clark.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
98—Hubbell vs. Great Western Insurance Co.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
655½—Smith, Assignee, &c., vs. Avery et al.
657½—Same vs. Same.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
1255—Roseuheim vs. Frank et al.
1257—Fleming vs. Sweet, Jr., et al.
1259—Holmes vs. Ocean Nat. Bank et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., Curtis and Speir, JJ.

Nos. Appeals from orders.
1—Schrever vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Wiseman vs. Remington S. M. Co.
3—Payne, Adm'x, &c., vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry R. R. Co.
4—Roberts vs. White et al., Executors, &c.
5—Eldridge et al. vs. Strurz et al.
6—Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.
7—Hisong vs. Hart.
Regular calendar.
36—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
31—Mellinch vs. Shotwell.
27—Stilwell vs. Kelly.
28—Meyer vs. Cahorne, (No. 1.)
29—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
20—Putnam vs. Schlich et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on, No. 1245—Nat. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Rolston.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
8—Stokes vs. Cassidy.
29—Slade vs. Taylor.
30—Kuhn vs. Miller.
52—Arnold vs. Coar.
55—Johnston vs. Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co.
56—Cothout vs. Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co.
59—Grosz et al. vs. Daly et al.
34—Havens vs. Klein.
10—Buckheister vs. Pfeifer.
9—Underhill vs. Parker.
46—Pitts vs. Pitts.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2376—Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.
2364—Landwehr vs. The Mayor, &c.
2160—McCauley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
2543—McCafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
1892—Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c.
2340—Roe vs. The Mayor, &c.
2525—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.
1430—Callender vs. Oliver.
1248—Nat. But. and Drov. Bank vs. Cauchy.
1249—Nat. But. and Drov. Bank vs. Stafford.
1312—Starr vs. Van Valkenburgh.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
354½—Merwin vs. Wexel.
562—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
251½—Tolman vs. Connor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1329—Seaman vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.
2436—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1379—Dittenhoefer versus Lewis.
1433—Jacobs vs. Maxlow.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.
1146—Boyd vs. Murray.
1395—Schreider vs. Russell
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
1328—McNeeley vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co.
1437—Riley vs. Leib.
1438—Marcile vs. De Grau.
1439—Meyers et al. vs. Campbell.
1440—The Standard Oil Co. vs. Yenai.
1441—Cochrain vs. Bell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3647—Brown et al. vs. Whitbeck et. al.
2011—Holck vs. Laubuscher et al.
1868—Drey vs. Steinan.
3511—Klemm vs. Rudolphy
2045—Sullivan vs. Stumme.
2046—Bellmer vs. Weinhold.
2049—Roediger vs. Callahan.
2050—Jocks vs. The Mayor, &c.
2057—Josuez vs. Gorman.
2053—Vivartes vs. Merret et al.
2059—Bixby et al. vs. Brust et al.
2060—Lahey vs. Fleming.
1934—Moseman et al. vs. Kibbe.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
3461—Stiner et al. vs. Telford et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1731—Wice vs. Fitch.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
1211—Du Bois vs. Hull et al.
1367—Dodd vs. Fox.
1522—Rothermel vs. Sulzer.
1607—Neville vs. Ministree.
2285—Witt vs. Shipman.
2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.
2035—Frey vs. Sorger.
2036—Collins vs. Kennedy.
2037—Mason vs. Campbell, Jr.
2038—Repley vs. Ridgerway et al.
2039—Thorp vs. Levy.
2041—De Moulfield vs. Ackerman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3282—Schroeder vs. Lestner, impleaded.
3554—Pulvermacher vs. Salus.
3631—Spratt vs. Nichols.
3375—Cahu et al. vs. Strippel et al.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.
1959—Leveck vs. Prov. & N. Y. S. S. Co.
1961—Fowler vs. Prov. & N. Y. S. S. Co.
3219—Rose vs. Dewey.
3283—Laurence et al. vs. Kerner.
2893—Frank et al. vs. O'Neill.
2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.
1484—Garbarain et al. vs. Dondero.
3382—Briggs vs. Livingston.
3462—Devre et al. vs. La Cour.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Searle, robbery.
John Jones, burglary.
Thomas Emmons and Geo. Wilson, burglary.
Michael Mulroy, burglary.
Henry Chabassen, burglary.
John Smith and William Clark, burglary.
Henry C. Neff, burglary.
Latham Mitchell and John Leonard, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Barg, grand larceny.
Henry Zeherivitz, grand larceny.
Mary Simmons, grand larceny.
Emil W. Snyder, grand larceny.
Thomas Hays, grand larceny.
William Bowe, grand larceny.
Hester J. Haskins, abduction.
John Norton, petit larceny.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

The London *Times* of March 26, has the following: In the courtyard at the back of No. 35 in the quiet little Piazza of St. Lorenzo in Lucina, at Rome, under the shade of desolate huge palaces, there is now that which drives the *Osservatore Romano* wild, sends the faithful in crowds to crawl up the *Scala Santa* on their hands and knees, and adds the last cup to the affliction of the Holy Father. There is a Baptist Mission claiming the exclusive title of the Apostolic Church of Christ in Rome. Did we not know of one who resided in his own hired lodgings in Rome, and, with the trifling inconvenience of being well chained and guarded, talked on the matters most at heart with all who came to him, not without effect, we might wonder at the panic now created. The position chosen for this audacious impiety shows, it must be confessed, some strategic skill. The great Anglo-Saxon Colony under the Pincian can reach it by a five minutes' detour in their daily rambles, whether toward St. Peter's or ancient Rome. By the side of a shop-window, now filled with Bibles and tracts, a passage leads to a small meeting-house, where services are now performed in English and Italian, the latter by well-known preachers from other cities. There are a quietness, a thoughtfulness, and a gravity about the whole operation that augur success, and are already credited with it. The little Baptist vatican, with its half-dozen rooms for institutional or domestic purposes, is looked on as the diminutive hero planning the destruction of a giant, and likely to achieve it. The sap is begun, and the breaching battery may soon come. It is enough that the sacred soil of the Holy City is profaned by the intolerable scandal. Only five years ago, except that under continual insult the Jews were allowed to worship as their fathers had done there for two thousand years, and except that the American Consul had a service in his drawing-room, no public worship was allowed in Rome, except according to the Roman use. Here and there, indeed, across the Tiber some Eastern monks were allowed to retain a small tradition of their own; but there could be no English church, chapel, or meeting-house within the walls of Rome, and all that could be permitted to English, Scotch, or Americans, with the above slight exceptions, was that they might meet in hay-lofts over the public houses and stables outside the nearest gate of the city. Even there Papal detectives were on the look-out that no stray sheep from the true fold might be seeking the forbidden pasture. All that is changed, thanks to the Italian occupation, and, as good comes out of evil, thanks to the Franco-German war. Any visitor—nay, a whole pilgrimage of four score visitors have gone to Rome for this very purpose—may enter No. 35 and find himself quite at home in all the functions and surroundings of an English Bethesda. Whether many of them will become regular attendants depends more on themselves than on the opportunity provided. The usual Sunday congregation in the above-mentioned hay-loft is one of the most fashionable in the world, and they will probably think the Baptists' Mission not the best place for the display of the most cherished contents of their traveling-boxes. Thus far the congregation, as well as the room and the preachers, have been provided.

THE MURDER OF A NEPHEW OF CHARLES READE.

The last mail brings Bombay papers to the 8th ult. The *Times of India* says: "The last explanation of Mr. Reade's murder that we have heard sounds much more intelligible than any other. He was liberal, we are told, to excess, with his servants, not only giving high wages, but paying what was asked in connection with domestic expenses in a careless way without examining the fairness of the claims made. The Mohammedan bearer was a man of low station, who cannot have thought anything really of the slightest and purely contemptuous blow he had received, for he had put up with many of the kind before, but he had been cheating his master to such an extent that Mr. Reade could shut his eyes to what was going on no longer. On the fatal evening he told the bearer that he should go into his accounts the following day, and if they were wrong should put him in jail. The bearer knew Mr. Reade to be a man of his word, and, under these circumstances, the murder certainly becomes more comprehensible than before. The present explanation also helps to furnish a sounder moral for the whole transaction than any worked out hitherto. A village in the Lucknow district has lately been the secene of a terrible agrarian outrage. The lumberdar of the village, which was owned by a coparcenary brotherhood of Rajpoots, appears to have been endeavoring to destroy the rights of his brethren and to make himself the sole owner, or talookdar. Much litigation ensued; the lumberdar's sharers became involved in debts; some of their shares were sold, and were bought up by the lumberdar. For some time things prospered with him, and he was rapidly raising himself above the heads of his brethren. The day of vengeance came at last. The Rajpoots attacked him and his principal servant, and murdered them in the middle of the village. The police were promptly on the spot, and twenty-six persons have been arrested for committing or abetting the murder. The case is now under investigation by the Assistant Commissioner at Lucknow, there being in addition to the twenty-six prisoners, more than seventy witnesses for the prosecution and defense.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE DOG.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* says: "The huge fawn-colored grayhound, familiarly called Brownie, died suddenly on the 6th inst., in his twelfth year, of disease in the heart. He was probably the finest thoroughbred grayhound ever brought to this country. After winning the Waterloo Cup in England, which is the highest prize a dog can take in a coursing match, his owner gave him to a citizen of Boston. He passed the remainder of his days mostly at Beach Bluff, Swampscott, winning all hearts by his beauty, grace, and intelligence. One can judge something of his fine muscular development and power when told that his chest girted fully three feet, and that he took a hedge ten feet high. Several artists tried their skill upon him with more or less success. He was sitting to our talented young animal painter, John Johnston, when he so suddenly passed to other hunting grounds. Gerfy has taken a cast of his head, and Maynard is taking one of the whole figure, to be used as an indistructible body to mount his skin upon, after which it will be preserved in the Museum of Natural History."

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HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS,
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REAL VALENCIENNES, POINT, CLUNY,
ECRU, SPANISH GUIPURE NETS AND LACES,
SLEEVELESS JACKETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, &c.
LACE TIES, RUFFLINGS, BOWS, SCARFS, &c.
500 TRAVELING SETS, $1; WORTH $2.
PARASOLS, SUN-UMBRELLAS,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES,
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, BUTTONS.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT SOME HONORABLE PARTY WITH means that will take one-half interest in three useful inventions, and have models at the Centennial Exhibition; I call special attention of parties that would like to have clean streets at little expense to one of my inventions; no agents. J. McG., Box 125 *Times* Office.

$12,000 TO $20,000.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a party with the above capital to join the advertiser in the manufacturing of staple articles; $2,000 can be cleared every month. For particulars address (appointing an interview) N. P., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

$600 TO $800.—WANTED—A BUSINESS man with the above amount to take half interest in a well-established firm; good business; immense profits; investigation solicited.
T. JOHNSON, No. 367 West 34th st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME CAPITAL, ACquainted with the gents furnishing goods business, to join the advertiser in a Western city; location secured. Address E. K. L., Box No. 314 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
ORGANIZED 1860.
BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE—TWO OLD-FASHIONED TALL ENGlish clocks; brass works, excellent time-keepers; first-rate order; over 100 years old; one of the above is a moon-face clock. Address Box No. 24, Southbridge, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasuror, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(Established 1787.)

OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 9, 1875.

At the annual election held April 6, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

GEORGE HODGSDON, WILLIAM TUCKER, JOHN CAMPBELL, ROBERT L. STUART, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM E. DEAN, WALTER EDWARDS, PETER V. KING, JACOB G. BOGERT, ANDREW BOWDEN, JEREMIAH BRIGGS, HENRY OOTHOUT, ALBON P. MAN, FERDINAND DUYSTERS, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, JOHN N. BRADLEY, GEORGE L. RONALDS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL, HENRY A. TAILER, ROBERT BENSON, J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY, WILLIAM B. BOLLES, WILLIAM H. TAILER, JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND.

And the following-named gentlemen as inspectors of next election:

JOSEPH RUDD, ANDREW C. BOWDEN, ROBERT M. McJIMSEY.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously reelected as President of the Company for the ensuing year.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.........................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.........................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1875.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN MINERAL OILS are requested to forward to Commodore S. D. Trenchard, United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York, samples of mineral oils of the United States for test as to their fitness for light-house purposes.

Each sample should contain at least five gallons, and should be plainly marked with the sender's name and address.

A communication should at the same time be addressed to this office giving the price at which the oils can be furnished to the Light-house Establishment.

The samples will not be paid for.
J. G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS.
GREAT WESTERN INS., NATIONAL TRUST,
Third Avenue Railroad, and
New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,
bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF BAYONNE
7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th day of April, to purchase from the city the whole or any part of

$80,000

City of Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., Bonds, denominated

TAX BONDS,
IN SUMS OF $1,000 EACH.

Interest 7 per cent. Coupons due 1st of January and 1st of July. Principal payable ten years after date, and redeemable at the pleasure of the city at par and interest, on any of the interest days, after three years from the date of the bonds. Thirty days' previous notice of the intention to redeem must be given through the public papers, numbers of bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot. These bonds are authorized by special act of the Legislature, which provides that an equal amount of arrears of taxes shall be pledged and held by Commissioners to meet the principal and interest of the bonds.

The right is reserved to decline all bids not satisfactory to the city.

Address

J. CONNOR SMITH,
City Treasurer, Bergen Point, N. J.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.
MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem,) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.

[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at No. 263 Broadway, first floor, to hear the report of the committee of investigation appointed at the meeting of bondholders on March 19.

All bondholders should be present in person or send power of attorney to represent them, as matters of vital importance to their interests must be acted upon at that meeting.
J. M. DENISON, Chairman.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company is called for on WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 11 o'clock, at their office, No. 468 Broadway.

It is urgently requested that all who are interested should attend, as business of importance affecting the disposition of their property will be acted upon.

By order of the President. G. M. PECK.
N. S. W. VANDERHOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY,
COHOES, N. Y., April 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Cohoes, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st instant, and reopened on Monday, April 12 next. A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of April next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st instant.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Board of Directors of the
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
have declared a special dividend, payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

PRINTING.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Large and small presses, all in good condition; doing a good business. Address M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—RAFAEL—Mr. J. H. Montague, H. Beckett, J. B. Polk, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE, by Mr. James T. Fields—"A Plea for Cheerfulness."

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democratic Party has been announcing ever since last Fall that it means to win the next Presidential election. Everybody will admit that a compact and harmonious organization in this State would assist it much in its endeavor to accomplish that end. Thus far, every day has carried it further and further from true unity. Never was the party split into so many irreconcilable sections as at this moment. JOHN KELLY, Mayor WICKHAM, Gov. TILDEN—all are pulling as hard as they can in opposite directions. The Democratic majority in the State Assembly is at sixes and sevens. Speaker MCGUIRE was bitterly assailed the other day by the *World*. The Canal Ring may be discredited, but it is by no means powerless, and it will never forgive Mr. TILDEN. These elements of discord are such that any attempt to reconcile them is almost out of the question. The leaders of the different factions are unforgiving, and will not hear of compromise. What sort of condition will such a party be in to fight a Presidential battle? As for the Republicans, there is substantially but one cause at work among them for the creation of difference of opinion and angry feelings.

We have entered upon a period of centennials in the United States. Some of the memorable events immediately preceding the Revolution have been already celebrated as century-old. And one week from to-day the descendants of the stout-hearted patriots will duly honor the one-hundredth anniversary of the fight at Concord and Lexington. It is not, after all, of much consequence whether Concord, Lexington, or Acton shall have the honor of embracing the historic battle-ground within its corporate limits. As is shown in our correspondence, printed on another page, there are grave doubts as to the exact locality of the fight, even in the minds of local authorities. The event, however, will be nobly commemorated, and our reports show that art, eloquence, and literature will join to dedicate anew the field

> "Where once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world."

We read a great deal just now in the newspapers about the "gorgeous additions" which are being made to the Hudson River steam-boats and to other vessels which ply during the Summer for business and pleasure traffic combined. The carpets, we are told, are of the "most elegant patterns," and the frescoing passes all description. We should be sorry to spoil the effect of these glowing accounts, but may we be allowed to suggest that on board a steam-boat the boiler is sometimes of as much importance as the carpets? And we do not hear that much attention is being paid to that necessary part of our river or Bay steamers. In the case of the *Westfield*, a little more money spent on the boiler would not have been thrown away. We do not suppose that the survivors of persons who have been killed by these steam-boat accidents find much consolation in the thought that the carpets were all new, and the decorations "superb." We should like to see the approaching season pass over without an accident, but we can scarcely expect that if proper attention is not paid in good time to those parts of a steam-boat upon which the safety of the passengers depends.

It is a curious fact that while our filthy, tumble-down markets are crowded from morning till night, no one can sell anything in those which are handsome and spacious. The Manhattan Market, at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world, but it soon proved so complete a failure as to lapse to the mortgagee, and it is now in the hands of his heirs. These gentlemen have partitioned off this immense and magnificent edifice, of which one section is now to be used as an abattoir and wholesale meat market. The great drawback to the use of this market on the part of the public has been the necessity of crossing the railroad in approaching it. Surely the proprietors could mend matters by constructing a subway, approached on either side by an inclined plane, or, failing that, a bridge over the line. The stalls are said to be let at a rent which would enable the holders to sell at a profit even at very low figures.

THE ISSUE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

The spectacle presented in the Lehigh Valley is certainly a most remarkable one. The centre of one of the most important industries in the country is occupied by armed men, called out by the Governor of the State, and stationed there to protect from violence the persons and property of the employers of labor and those who choose to work for them. In the meantime, the Governor and his Adjutant General, and the executive officer of the county, who is responsible for the peace of the district, are engaged in discussions with a certain body of men, who seek the withdrawal of the military, and offer a pledge that *if* this condition is complied with *they* will keep the peace. Who are these gentlemen who propose to take the place of the legal guardians of order, and who are they with whom their influence is supposed to be so great. These are interesting questions. That it should be possible to ask them shows a curiously abnormal condition of society, and one which may well engage the attention of those who buy and of those who sell labor.

The gentlemen to whom the Governor of Pennsylvania has seen fit to give a commission to assume the duties of the Sheriff and the military commander, if they can convince these officers of their ability to properly perform them, are representatives of a trade-union, and the men whom they promise to control are a body of striking workmen. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the power of these unions, and the spirit which pervades some of them, than the occurrences of last week in the Lehigh Valley. The trades-unions, as every one knows, may be perfectly legitimate organizations, just as proper as combinations of employers. The members of them have a right, legally and morally, to demand any price for their labor that they think it is worth, to refuse to work for less, to combine in order to make a scarcity in the labor market and compel compliance with their demands in that way, and to obtain the co-operation of just as many laborers as they can influence by persuasion or promises, or even by threats, so long as the things threatened are not illegal. These are legitimate methods of reaching a fair end, and even though they be occasionally pushed to extremes, and the demands made be arbitrary and unreasonable, outsiders will perceive that these are faults which both parties to the struggle are liable to commit. Unfortunately, the relation of capital and labor is one within certain limits of constant antagonism, controlled by a few fundamental common interests, but very provoking to both parties when those interests are suffering. Considerable latitude must, therefore, be conceded to working men in the pursuit of such demands as they may have occasion to make.

But a trade-union negotiating through its officers with the Governor of a State for the maintenance of peace, threatened by its own members, is *not* engaged in any legitimate function of such organizations. It has plainly already passed far beyond any fair or reasonable limits. What would the coal miners of the Lehigh Valley say if the tables were turned, and the operators were telling the Governor that if the military were withdrawn miners should not be shot for refusing to work, miners' property should not be burned down, and the person and life of every striker should be respected? They would instantly say that the coal operators never ought to be in a position to make such propositions, and that what was offered was only what ought always to be freely accorded.

It is not singular that the mine-owners should declare that the fight in the Lehigh Valley is no longer over a question of wages, but over the question of who shall manage the mines. Nor is it surprising that on that question the mine-owners should be very resolute. The miner may have a right to put his rights in the hands of a union, and to pledge himself to make no bargains except through its officers; but the owners have an equal right to decline to make bargains through this agency, especially when they find that the union is unreasonable, extreme, violent, and untrustworthy. Just at present the union is not only demanding what the owners say that they cannot pay, but it is occupying a position of lawlessness that must be repressed at all hazards. To be sure, its attitude is ostensibly fair and peaceable. It professes to be anxious to preserve order; but it is only on condition. Its officers say that the troops must be removed. Why? If the miners are perfectly peaceful, the troops can do no harm. They say that the union will permit "dead work" to be performed in the mines. "Dead work" is such as is required to keep the mines in condition to be operated, free from water and fire-damp, properly braced and supported, and safe for the miners. This is a curious subject for negotiation with the authorities. It is the business of the Government to see that "dead work" and all other kinds of work are safely and freely performed by any one who chooses to engage in them. The troops were ordered to Hazleton to attend to this very simple business. Now the trade-unionists come down to the Governor and promise that if the troops are withdrawn one species of work may go on. We should say that it was not for them to decide whether it should go on or not, if men can be found to do it, but for the Governor. The commander of the troops, being on the ground, can very well decide whether work actually is going on without interference, and until it is it would seem that the Governor would do well to keep his forces together.

The issue in the Lehigh Valley is really one of the right of men to their own property on the one hand, and to their own labor on the other. The mine-owners are not more concerned than those miners who would work if they dared to do so. The trade-union is as unjust and oppressive to the latter as to the former, and the employers are really doing a service to the workmen as much as to themselves in refusing to have anything to do with the union in its present position.

MORTGAGING THE FUTURE.

Getting in debt is a good deal easier business than paying debts, at least when one's credit is not impaired. JAY COOKE & CO. found this out, and their creditors, as well as the creditors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, understand the truth of the proposition. Cash down is said to be a wholesome restraint on the imagination. Few persons are as rich to-day as they expect to be a year, or ten years, or fifty years hence, and imaginative individuals are generally vastly richer in promises than in cash. It costs so little at present to sign one's name to a promise to pay, that so long as that signature is good for anything it is apt to appear under an obligation with a date of payment put conveniently remote. When pay-day comes round, however, the little experience it brings to those who endeavor to perform their promises is instructive, and due bills are likely to be looked upon more as a matter of business afterward.

While running in debt is a pretty serious business for individuals, partnerships, and corporations other than municipal, municipal indebtedness is more far-reaching in its consequences, oppressing, if not impoverishing, entire communities, and not unfrequently corrupting and demoralizing officials, and poisoning the very sources of government. New-York City, without the power to create a debt, would probably never have had its criminal annals illustrated with the name of TWEED; and other cities in the State, without this facility of borrowing, would not have been renowned for the brilliant political and financial achievements which just now are making so many gentlemen unpleasantly conspicuous. The citizen who is compelled annually to pay heavy taxes has a way of trying to find out what is done with his money, and if those who take the trouble to manage the politics and business of his town or city are getting rich, he is apt to notice it and be inquisitive about it. But the same citizen is too often careless and indifferent, if, indeed, he does not join the spendthrifts, when it comes to an expenditure bringing with it little or no present taxation, although it may mortgage every resource and industry of his town, and hang on the necks of the people for generations a burden of debt—a burden that often brings with it corruption and dishonesty in administration, eating like rust into the morals of the people. Whether a sparing use of municipal credit is not sometimes beneficial, we need not now discuss; but it can hardly admit of a doubt that a total prohibition of municipal indebtedness would be better than no limitation at all.

The subject of the limitation of the indebtedness of towns and cities is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts in a bill recently reported, of which this is the second section:

> "A town or city may incur debts for supplying the inhabitants with pure water and for general sewers, town and city halls, almshouses, and other extraordinary and permanent improvements of like character, and for no other purpose; and such debts shall not be incurred by a town except by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters present, and voting by ballot, and using the check-list, at the meeting at which such expenditures are voted, nor by a city except by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of each branch of the City Council, taken by yea and nay, with the approval of the Mayor, or without his approval by another like vote of two-thirds of the whole number of each branch in favor of the measure, after notice of his disapproval; and neither the principal nor the interest of any debt hereafter contracted shall be paid by the contracting of a new liability."

Other sections of the bill limit the indebtedness which may be incurred for the purposes specified to three per cent. on the valuation of taxable property in the town or city, and provide that municipalities now in debt may increase that debt not to exceed one per cent. of such valuation, although the aggregate may amount to more than three per cent. of the valuation. An annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, and create a sinking fund that will extinguish it, at furthest, in thirty years, is required of each municipality, and the Supreme Court is given power, on petition of the Attorney General, to compel compliance with the law.

The bill has, however, one serious defect—the limitation on debts does not apply to subscriptions lawfully made to the capital stock or securities of railroad corporations. This exception is the more noticeable, as Massachusetts ought to have reached a point where municipal aid to railroads might not only safely, but profitably, be prohibited. It has been said that there is no point in that Commonwealth more than twelve miles from a railroad; and whether this be true or not, it is certain that the people have such exceptional railroad accommodations that the public of that State, if of any State, may reasonably be excused from building more railroads by taxation. It is a serious question whether a municipality—or, for that matter, a State—should ever incur a debt for, or pledge its credit to, a railroad enterprise; but it can hardly admit of doubt, after the experience of towns and cities in this country for the last twenty years, that any general authority for that purpose ought not to be given. We know of towns in New-England that now raise annually a tax of one per cent. upon the valuation of all real and personal property to pay the interest on debts incurred in aid of railroads, and the tax-payers do not yet see where the railroads have benefited them. Massachusetts may not have had its experience of this sort, yet it has, in one way and another, put a good deal of the people's money into railroads, and has not yet, in all cases, seen the profit on the investment. We respectfully suggest to the General Court of that State that, while they are engaged in the very proper work of limiting the power of towns and cities to incur debts for drainage and pure water, they may profitably include in the prohibition debts in aid of railroads.

PAUL BOYNTON'S EXPLOIT.

Although BOYNTON did not navigate in his life-saving equipment the entire distance from the English to the French coast, his exploit fairly entitles him to complete laurels. He had undertaken to make the entire distance from Dover to Boulogne, without assistance, in twelve hours. The condition of the sea was not altogether favorable, and darkness overtook him when he yet had eight miles to travel; and, much against his desire, as we infer, he was taken on board the piloting steamer about 6 o'clock in the evening. He was to have left Dover at 3 o'clock in the morning. The distance, as navigated in an indirect line, between the two ports was estimated at about fifty miles; his speed, therefore, including necessary stoppages for rest, was about three miles an hour. This certainly establishes the value of BOYNTON'S life-saving apparatus as completely as if the entire distance between Boulogne and Dover had been made in a much shorter time than that consumed in this trip. That any machine can be invented to enable a man to sustain himself fifteen or sixteen hours in a rough sea, and make considerable progress meanwhile, is a great triumph of human ingenuity. By the life-car and mortar system a ship four hundred yards from a coast may be reached by a life-line, and complete communication established, in about thirty minutes. But here is an apparatus that makes it possible for a man to pass from shore to wreck, or *vice versa*, when a line fired from a mortar could not reach, and the time required is comparatively short. The value of the Boynton armor in very rough weather, moreover, has been established before this last experiment. The adventurous navigator, when he left the United States last Autumn, intended to come back alone when the steamer was two hundred miles from Sandy Hook. He was dissuaded, however, but was allowed to go ashore on the coast of Ireland, when seven miles off the point on which he wished to land. The night was stormy, a gale blowing at the time, and the test of the armor must have been severe. BOYNTON landed safely, after being six or seven hours in the water; and, by reason of the gale and unexpected currents, he had then traveled nearly thirty miles.

All these experiments, novel though they are, do not encourage the idea that men will be able to walk the water as they do the land. It is not intended, as we understand it, that any such result is to be aimed for by using this apparatus. This generation, at least, will not see the time when a passenger in the ocean, disgusted with the slow progress of a steamer, shall execute the old sarcastic joke and "get out and walk." But it is established that the armor may be used for life-saving and coast-guard duty with greater efficiency than any machine now in service. The armor consists of a buoyant, water-tight dress, in which the person is enveloped. It is capable of inflation in separate compartments, and the navigator may assume at will a great variety of positions while in the water. He may be equipped with the tools and lines needed in wrecking expeditions, and also carry with him a moderate supply of food. On one of his trips BOYNTON had about him, besides some small baggage, an ax, a knife, signal rockets, spy-glass, and three days' rations. The voyager, lying on his back, propels himself feet foremost, using a double-bladed paddle. Even in the severe gale which BOYNTON encountered on his trip from the *Queen* to the Irish coast, he reported that he reached the shore with his inner suit as dry as when he left the ship. And we do not understand that even the sixteen hours' exposure in the sea, last Saturday, exhausted the adventurer; he was forced to close his voyage on account of the darkness, which discouraged his pilot.

Every invention of this kind lessens the dangers of the sea, or, what is quite as important, the dangers of the shore. Great progress has been made in this direction already by Great Britain and the United States. Capt. OTTINGER'S life car, now used by our coast-guard service, is an American invention, and has never yet been superseded by any more effectual means for saving life from vessels on a lee shore. WARD'S life belt is probably the most complete form of cork jacket known, and we are indebted to an English naval officer for its invention. But it appears as if BOYNTON has finally perfected a combination of dress and boat which bids fair to make these valuable devices for life-saving seem old-fashioned. Unless there is some great error hidden in all this—and there can hardly be any—an enterprising and ingenious American has at once reached the perfection of floating armor for man. We have all sorts of machines for locomotion on the land; from the boy's velocipede to the steam engine human invention has ranged with great success. The navigation of the air is yet an unsolved problem; but man's dominion no longer ceases with the shore. It is he, and not his canoe, that shall hereafter walk the waters like a thing of life. The armor-clad navigator, bound on his errand of mercy, may mount up on the crest of the waves or be cast down into the depths, but he will pass through unharmed, secure with his daily rations, or calmly smoking his cigar, like BOYNTON in Dover Channel.

A CARDINAL'S "CRISIS."

There is in England a certain number of alarmists who see a possible Jesuit under the apron of the butcher, and are darkly suspicious of the machinations of the monthly nurse. It is frightful to contemplate what must be the condition of that pillar of Protestantism and of the Claimant's rights, Mr. WHALLEY, M. P., after the speech of Cardinal MANNING, reported in our telegrams on Saturday. Mr. WHALLEY probably pictures to himself the blaze of the faggots irradiating the glorious west front of the venerable fane which is the only redeeming point of the dull little city he represents, as he ruefully reflects:

> "How Papists are cased from compassion
> By bigotry stronger than steel;
> How burning must soon come in fashion,
> And how very bad it must feel."

Cardinal MANNING says that he looks for a "fiery crisis" for the Romish Church. The days of fiery ecclesiastical contests, of the intensity of those which raged three hundred years ago, are, in all probability, gone never to return. Science has enabled mankind to burst the fetters imposed by superstition, and those nations which affect the destiny of the world will not only never again crouch at the feet of a Pope, but will not find the struggle with Rome sufficiently to tempt them to grow excited over it. Mankind will refuse to submit to trammels only possible when ecclesiastics were the only men who had a glimmer of learning or science. Turn to the world of Roman Catholicism to-day. What indications are there to justify the assumption of a fiery crisis? Nothing is so eminently calculated to produce one as persecution, or a semblance of persecution, but, although Prince BISMARCK'S very strongest measures are by many so regarded, how much does the world in general disturb itself about them? Lately we have heard a great deal of the Catholic party in Belgium. What is the Catholic party in that country? A vast number of people there profess the Catholic faith, of whom, perhaps, one in a hundred of the men really would put himself to any serious trouble in defense of it. There is, it is true, a small and intensely Papal section, but let any one who wishes to get a correct idea of Belgian fervency in the faith of the Vatican reside in that country a little while and study the tone of the popular press. In religion, as in all besides, France shuffles the cards about every decade, but can any one say that the ruling minds of France at any time during the last quarter of a century have been eager to further the ends of the Pope, unless some political exigency has for the time required such a policy? What prospect is there of that piety which arose out of the tribulations of the war, and the bitterness against an anti-Catholic foe, lasting? Who believes in a Parisian's sacrifices for his faith?

In Ireland, again, since O'CONNELL'S day, Catholicism has entered very little into any political movement. It is very doubtful whether a large number of the men there who call themselves Catholics are not so merely from tradition, and in many cases impatient of sacerdotal control. The leaders in 1848 were not Catholics. SMITH O'BRIEN was a member of the Church of England; Mr. MARTIN a Presbyterian, we believe, and Mr MITCHEL'S religious views were not easy to define. In Spain the intellectual party, which has grown immensely in the last twenty years, emphatically does not believe in the Vatican. Archbishop MANNING has declared war, but with whom is he going to fight? In England there has undoubtedly been a large increase in the number of "converts," chiefly owing to the influence of Cardinal MANNING himself and of Dr. NEWMAN; and among the converts there have been many of great wealth and position, whose money and influence are alike welcome to the Church.

But in this country where are any indications of the overwhelming influence of the Papacy—we mean among men? Observe the life of well-to-do Roman Catholics. Are the rules which are supposed to govern them rigidly observed? Is there not a noticeable laxity after they have touched these shores? How many years has that Cathedral in Fifth avenue been building, and even now it is by the money of the poor servant girls that the work is chiefly being done. Whether in England and in this country a Cardinalate will serve to stimulate latent flames remains to be seen, but we doubt it. The spirit of the age is too hostile to sacerdotal assumption, and this conviction prevents people fearing it. We doubt if to-day a dozen Lord GEORGE GORDONS could induce a mob to burn Cardinal MANNING'S house, or if an Irish enthusiast of similar stamp would succeed any better in an effort to destroy the palace of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. Cardinal MANNING'S "crisis" will not cause many of us to sleep a wink the less, we fancy, and we are disposed to regard his Eminence's red-hot vaticinations rather in the light of those wishes which are the fathers of thoughts.

WORKING MEN AND THEIR MONEY.

The accounts which we have published at various times of the remarkable success of the building associations of Philadelphia have naturally aroused much interest in various parts of the country. The question is frequently asked, if six hundred associations can be formed by the mechanics and working men of Philadelphia, and one hundred and fifty millions of their hard-earned savings be placed in them with profit, so that almost every mechanic of that city has his own house, why cannot such companies be formed elsewhere? Why must the day laborer, mechanic, and small tradesman pay away each year in useless rent what in a good building association would make him owner of his house? Why cannot, by these ingenious arrangements for co-operation, the laboring class become capitalists? Why should the profit of handling all the vast savings of the working classes be left to savings banks or other similar associations? Why cannot working people invest and re-invest their own savings?

It is well known that in Germany an immense system of mutual popular banks called the "Delitzch Loan Associations" has been founded by the laboring class itself, and that the continual loaning and turning over of the funds of these banks to working people on real estate security has been a great source of profit to the banks, and an especial assistance to the working people themselves. Thus, a working man wishing to start a trade, and having both the skill and the acquaintance necessary, need only obtain a loan from a Delitzch Bank to begin a profitable business. This he can obtain if he be a member of the co-operative association and can furnish good security. This mutual banking arrangement has reached an immense development in Germany, and seems to correspond to the building association movement which has sprung up so quietly, and has been so successful, in Pennsylvania.

Our great object, of course, is not to throw any discouragement upon such efforts of the laboring people. On the contrary, we think these are at the foundation of all true and permanent success among the working classes. They are "self-help" in its best form; they demand intelligence, self-control, economy, and the foregoing immediate gratification for an ultimate good; they train the laborers to govern themselves and to manage money. But there is against them a great, a powerful obstacle; that is, that the gift of managing money is a rare one among all classes, and when discovered commands the highest remuneration. It is not probable that these building associations can often find among the mechanics men able to borrow and lend money judiciously. If they do pick up a man with the true investing talent, and pay him their usual salary, three or four hundred a year, they are merely enjoying valuable services as a charity; and that is not a good basis for a permanent business. The probability would be, however, that not one person in a hundred, or perhaps in a thousand, among the mechanics, would have the talent for investing another person's money safely and profitably.

The experience in Pennsylvania is certainly a remarkably hopeful and encouraging one. It is possible that a considerable class of investors or bankers have already been trained up among the mechanics, but the probability is that the building movement came in on the wave of advancing prices after the opening of the war, so that all the investments of the associations were made for a long time on a rising market, and in consequence were successful. The commencing fall of prices has already injured some of the associations, and we expect to hear of other losses as prices fall toward "hard-pan." The experience in Connecticut of building associations was peculiarly disastrous. In the year 1850, under an act somewhat like that which is proposed by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY to the Massachusetts State Legislature, a large number of building associations were incorporated among the working people of Connecticut. Considerable capital was withdrawn from the savings banks and put into them; great numbers of small houses were erected by them for mechanics and laborers—but nearly all the associations came to a disastrous end. The houses were returned to the associations, and were sold at low prices at auction. The buildings themselves proved often poor and worthless; the funds of the associations were lost or wasted, and finally the whole scheme burst as a speculative bubble.

THE LEXINGTON AND CONCORD CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—The President and party, who are coming to the Centennial celebrations at Lexington and Concord, place themselves entirely in the hands of the special committee appointed by the Legislature, and that body has just completed a programme for their entertainment. The party will leave New-York on Friday morning, and on their arrival in this city will go to the Revere House, and partake of a testimonial dinner from the State. Saturday morning will be passed at the Beacon Trotting Park, where the visitors will inspect the stock there stabled. At noon they will be received by the Legislature at the State-house; at 2 o'clock visit the Massachusetts Club, and at 3:30 will dine at Parker's with the Commercial Club. In the evening they will start for Concord, and possibly remain there over Sunday to participate in the celebration there in the forenoon of Monday. At 1 o'clock on Monday the party will leave for Lexington to participate in the ceremonies there.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori is to give three representations at the Lyceum Theatre this week. The first may be attended this evening, "Elizabeth" being acted; to-morrow, "Lucrezia Borgia" and the "sleep-walking" scene from "Macbeth" are to be performed, and Wednesday afternoon there will be a recital of "Marie Antoinette." We are confident that entertainments of so high an order will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

OPERA IN THE FALL.

We are able to assert that the projected representations of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, in the Fall, will not occur. The artists in view demanded, we learn, larger salaries than the financial parties to the affair felt inclined to pay, and a dispatch was sent to Signor Muzio announcing the dismissal of all further consideration of the plan.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Richard Wagner has issued a circular to all artistes who may desire to take part in the festival performance at Bayreuth, stating that the P. F. rehearsals are fixed for July—first week for "Rheingold," second for "Walküre," third for "Siegfried," and fourth for "Götterdämmerung." These rehearsals will be repeated, with the addition of full orchestral accompaniments, during the first fortnight of August, the third week of which month will be devoted to difficult scenic manœuvres, &c. The months of June and July, 1876, are appointed for the grand general rehearsals of the whole work, Prologos and Trilogie, which will be performed publicly for the first time on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of August, in the order above indicated. Each day's performance will last six hours. Two more entire performances, in every respect identical with the first, will be given during the second and third weeks of August.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "Those who admire French acting of the high school, and cannot come to Paris for their gratification, will not be pleased to hear that the Comédie Française has been reconsidering its rules of late. Londoners are specially interested in that paragraph which forbids an associate to travel professionally without license of his comrades, unless in aid of a charity. The article is directed against an abuse from which we have derived both pleasure and profit, but which is wrong in itself and perilous to that good fellowship which ought to reign in this real *République Française*. An actor of one great house receives a salary whether employed or no, in consideration of which he is expected to be always at command of the society. But of late years even the most famous among the company have allowed themselves to sign engagements abroad or in the departments, and their brethren less in request naturally complain. Henceforth the rule will be enforced more strictly, and the actor or actress who accepts an engagement without due leave will be fined one-half or one-third of his or her salary."

The London *Daily News* of March 27 thus deals with the novelty at the Royalty Theatre: "In whimsical invention and eccentric humor Mr. W. S. Gilbert has no living rival among our dramatic writers, and never has his peculiar vein of drollery and satire been more conspicuous than in a little piece entitled 'Trial by Jury,' produced on Thursday evening. On this occasion the dramatist and the musical composer have worked together; and so completely is each imbued with the same spirit that it would be as difficult to conceive the existence of Mr. Gilbert's verses without Mr. Sullivan's music, as of Mr. Sullivan's music without Mr. Gilbert's verses. The whole performance occupied less than an hour; it came after 'La Périchole,' the more substantial item in the programme, in which the chief male singer, Mr. Fisher, had, unfortunately, exerted himself too much to have any voice left for Mr. Sullivan's service. But no disadvantages could mar its effect. Laughter more frequent or more hearty was never heard in any theatre than that which more than once brought the action of the 'dramatic cantata' on Thursday evening to a temporary standstill. It would not, perhaps, occur to many minds that the proceedings in an English court of law could be made capable of musical illustration, much less that they could be treated throughout in a lyrical spirit, so that the very oath to the jury—idealized, it is true, for the occasion—should be administered in rhyme, and sung in the form of recitative. But this is not all that is attempted in 'Trial by Jury.' The jurymen express themselves in chorus; the usher proclaims silence and invokes a patient hearing in the same melodious fashion. The defendant himself, gayly dressed and with a guitar bedecked with ribbons, tells his own story in a characteristic song; the counsel pleads; the fair plaintiff, in bridal attire, (for breach of promise is the burden of the pleadings,) makes eloquent appeal; the Judge discourses and kindly volunteers a sketch of his own career; the bridesmaids who introduce the plaintiff take their turn in the chorus; strophe and antistrophe succeed in orthodox fashion; solos are sung, and concerted pieces worked up with overflowing humor and yet with remarkable musical skill; and all this while no word is merely spoken, and the laws which govern the lyrical drama are strictly observed. Mere extravagance of humor in such a case might prove abundantly amusing, and so furnish its own justification. But there is more than one ingenious idea which runs through the little piece adding to its amusing characteristics and giving it a claim to higher rank. It may be regarded as a *reductio ad absurdum* of operatic drama, and so Mr. Sullivan, judging from his occasional travestie of familiar opera situations, seems to have regarded it."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BUSINESS OF THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The national bank notes received for redemption by the Redemption Agency during the week ending yesterday were $3,558,592, and the amount assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency during the same period $2,712,100. The total redemptions from July 1, 1874, to date are $91,657,500, and the total amount assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for distribution and replacement with new notes is $82,247,845. The agency began, on the 1st of April, the assortment of notes fit for circulation, which are now coming in for redemption at the rate of $150,000 a day. In a few days the several National Banks will be notified of the amount of the redemptions of their notes fit for circulation, and be called upon to reimburse the Agency therefor. As soon as the Agency shall be reimbursed the notes will be returned to the banks and again put in circulation. The accumulation of notes fit for circulation in the hands of the Agency during the past week accounts for the discrepancy between the amount redeemed and the amount delivered to the Controller of the Currency during that period.

COL. FREDERICK GRANT'S RESIGNATION.

Lieut. Col. F. D. Grant, Aid de Camp, First Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, has made arrangements to resign from the service next Fall, to enter into the banking business in Washington. The firm of which he becomes a member will be known as Sherman & Grant, the senior member being John Sherman, Jr., a nephew of Gen. Sherman, and at present engaged in business with H. D. Cooke, Jr., a son of ex-Gov. Cooke. The present firm will be dissolved by mutual consent, April 16, and the new concern organized on the 1st of May, although Col. Grant will not give the business his personal attention until after his return from the expedition now fitting out under Gen. Custer for the Yellowstone. Mr. Sherman is now the head of the firm of Sherman & Co., of this city, and for a long time occupied a responsible position in the Washington branch of the counting-house of Jay Cooke & Co.

CHIEF CLERK FRENCH AND THE MAIL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Instead of John L. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract Office, a gentleman well and favorably known, being, as some newspapers have published, implicated in the recent mail contract frauds, it was in part through him, while acting as Second Assistant Postmaster General, that the first suspicious circumstances were made known to the Postmaster General.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Senator Boutwell, the only member now in Washington of the special committee to inquire into the workings of the several branches of the civil service with a view to their reform, has been engaged during the past week in visiting the departments obtaining information on the subject to guide the deliberations of the committee.

OBITUARY.

CALVIN WILLERS.

Calvin Willers, brother of Secretary of State Diedrich Willers, and Chief Clerk in the office of the State Department, died in Albany on Friday evening of typhoid fever, after an illness of about two weeks. He was a native of Seneca County, and about thirty-five years of age. During his brief residence at the capital he made many friends by his uniform courtesy, genial manners, and personal characteristics. He has occupied the position of Chief Clerk since his brother's election as Secretary of State, and performed its laborious duties with fidelity and ability. In Seneca County he has held the office of County Clerk, and other positions of trust. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

MELINGUE, THE ACTOR.

Mélingue, the greatest melodramatic actor in France, after Frederick Lemaitre, died in Paris, on the 26th of March, in the sixty-third year of his age. The death of Mélingue was the result of an accident. He was a martyr to rheumatism, and during the night, the pain being acute, he mistook the embrocation by his bedside for the soothing draught that had been prepared for him, and tossed it off. The poisonous draught caused his death in a few hours. Mélingue was a native of Caen, and originally appeared in Paris as a sculptor. Subsequently he represented on the stage many of the figures which he had chiseled in marble. When quite young, he appeared at Drury Lane Theatre in the elder Dumas' "Monte Cristo," but in consequence of the prevailing hostility toward foreign players received unfavorable treatment and the piece was withdrawn. In Paris, however, he made it a great success. For many years Mélingue was the principal actor at the Boulevard theatres, Porte Saint Martin, Ambigu, and Theatre Historique. Among the well-known pieces of which he was the hero are the "Mousquetaires," "le Comte Hermann," "Benvenuto Cellini," Dame de Montsoreau," "Fanfan la Tulipe, "L'Avocat des Pauvres," the "Sept Chateaux du Roi de Bohême," and Victor Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia" and "Ruy Blas." The deceased actor had accumulated a large fortune. Two of his sons are painters of note.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—There was no choice for a Senator and four Representatives at the second trial in Warwick yesterday. There was some excitement and a slight breach of the peace at the polls.

The second trial in Pawtucket resulted in the election of William F. Sayles, an independent Republican and Prohibitionist, by a vote of 904, to 702 for Earle, License Republican. There was no choice for a fifth Representative.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—Mr. C. A. Trowbridge, of this city, has been appointed Provisional Receiver of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, with the consent of all parties connected with the financial troubles of that corporation. He will at once pay off the employés, and on the 15th of June the courts will consider the propriety of appointing a permanent Receiver.

CRUEL SPORT STOPPED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—Early this morning a party of roughs, from this city and vicinity, assembled in Robin Hollow, Cumberland, a few miles out, for the purpose of cock and dog fighting. The Police captured nearly the whole party, twenty-three of whom were lodged in jail in this city.

AN INNOCENT MAN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—Police Officer Joseph C. Kennedy was assaulted by roughs on Eddy street last evening, when he discharged his revolver, instantly killing a young man named Peter Bookes, who was walking with a friend on the sidewalk. An inquest will be held.

M. GUIZOT'S LIBRARY.

M. Guizot's library, an admirable selection of books, did not fetch the price it ought. Parisian collectors are reported to be more anxious about the outside than the inside of the books they buy, whereas Louis Philippe's famous Prime Minister was just the reverse. A fine collection of French newspapers was bought for the Congressional Library at Washington.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD "AND."

Continued from First Page.

invisible and with eternity. Morality consists first of personal duties. Sustenance and defense are instances. The nourishment of the body and its defense—by law if the law gives the means, and by self if the law does not. For a moral reason a man may lay down his life, but that is an exception. Ordinarily all men are bound to defend themselves, in so far that he is careful not unnecessarily to be for himself judge and executioner. In the surroundings of civilized society, a man is bound to take refuge in the law, but where the law is not powerful, as in frontier cities, and the uninhabited wildernesses, he is as much bound to defend himself as his neighbor. If I hear a woman's cry in the street and see two ruffians attack her, if I run away I am not a man but a poltroon. But suppose it was not a woman. Suppose it was me whom the ruffians attacked? I would be equally bound to defend myself and no man would be moral who wouldn't do so. If in the presence of witnesses it is wished to exhibit the power and patience of divine life and men insult you, follow the example of the Divine Master. You are then in a sphere of moral exhibition. But if in the night a man steals into your house and threatens the life of your child or of your old father, thinking perhaps he has men hidden under his bed, and you don't return blow for blow and shot for shot, you are unworthy to be called not only a Christian, but a man. This is a sound and wholesome doctrine, and any doctrines of peace or of society that eradicate that fundamental duty sap the foundations of civilization. Not that we are in danger of anything of the sort just yet. [Laughter.]

Another moral duty is that of self-restraint from indulgence, and if there was not another human being on earth a man ought to practice this duty. The next is social duty, our duty to our families and to our neighbors, duties of affection, of social cooperation, of making provision for those under our care, as servants—and here comes in the duty of the merchant to his clerks, looking after their bodily welfare—the refusing to assert our primal rights for the good of the community, and receiving back in return, if you must look at it in a financial point of view, dividends in happiness and the good-will of society; gratitude, truthfulness, good-will. These are all moral obligations, for only by means of these can many persons be made to live happily under the same roof. You can put many men under the same roof if you treat them like dogs and cats on sale, give each his own kennel, and thus keep them from getting at each other; but if you mix them all together you can't make a happy family of them without destroying their natural tendencies. Whatever is necessary to the happiness and integrity of the household is morality.

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

Then, there are the larger duties of the same sort which relate to governments and executives, courts and magistrates, legislators and rulers. Every man is bound to show his obedience to the law, but he had better not go where the laws are made. It is the same as with dining. To enjoy one's meat one had better keep out of the kitchen. [Laughter.] If we wish to respect justice, let us keep out of the courts, [renewed laughter,] and if we wish to respect the law, let us not go near the Legislature. The bias of pride, of selfishness, of sensuousness—these we will find everywhere—in the Church as well as in the Legislature, in the synod as well as in the court. They are due to the infinity of human nature. Let us respect the magistrate for his own sake, if we can—for the sake of his office, if we cannot. Let us contribute of our property to the rights of our neighbors. Live and let live—that is a homely saying, but it is fundamental morality. Truth and honesty are the same. Without them society would disintegrate. Lack of truth would not necessarily hasten the judgment day, but truth is the cohesive power that attracts man to man. No man can trust another who lies as a rule. Just in the proportion that men speak the truth—not seeming truth, but real truth—that they deal honestly and justly, just so much are they contributing to that means of grace which God set in the world, civilized, organized society.

It is a universal fact and law that each lower sphere prepares the way and leads to that sphere which is above. Any act or qualification of morality, if not hindered or restrained, tends to take on a higher form. The man who learns to take care of himself is on the road to become a useful member of the family. If a man is too weak to take care of himself; if he cannot discern between right and wrong, but mopes his life away in a corner, we call him an idiot. This lowest form of taking care of one's self works toward the next higher sphere, the care of the family. In the household there are the duties of obedience to one's superiors, of goodwill toward each other, of dealing on a plane of truth and fairness. Boys will fight boys, if I recollect aright, [laughter,] but you will very seldom see boys fighting their sisters. They have been taught to regard women as of a higher order of being, as entitled to greater respect. To the child, the youth, the young man, woman is an ideal. He who sees woman only in her physical relations has his head turned toward the beast. But he who looks upon her with the feelings we have toward our mothers, our sweethearts, turns his head toward God. Boys always feel more remorse at hitting their sister on the head than if the blow were given to a great frowsy-headed brother. [Laughter.] That is what fits them for a larger sphere. Through such virtues the family is made happy. God don't sequestrate men in families. He don't equip them with family virtues and shut them up in a house and bid them remain there and be happy. Through these virtues he fits them for a still higher sphere. Human society is to have a millennium. One of these days it will no longer be governed by the clumsy discriminations of intellectual laws. That love which is most perfect, is to be, in the increase of human wisdom, the government of States. It would be foolish to look for it yet, as David in Saul's armor which rattled around him. Love will have a place and power that at this time we very little suspect.

EDUCATION AND DRILL.

The child is progressed not by education but by drill, drill, drill. I wish to emphasize the distinction between education and drill. Education is the impartation of ideas; drill teaches how to take those ideas and turn them into habits. So a person may be taught and not be baked through and through. You have got to have knowledge so incorporated into you that you can use it spontaneously. Then you know. Place a rude child at a table, and give him a knife and fork. He will probably use them like a scythe and flail, and you will have to tell him to take his elbows out of his neighbors' sides. [Laughter.] Probably the admonition will have to be repeated many times. He has to think to keep them down. And then observe how awkwardly he points his knife and fork. It will take a long time to correct him of that. I expect that there is not one among you who ever thinks of putting his elbows into his neighbor's sides; not one who does not handle his knife and fork gracefully. You know that thus are your purposes best served; but the knowledge was not born in you. You were trained to it; you were told and watched, and told again and again and again, till, having forgotten the injunction, you acquired the habit. One reason that some preaching does no good is that it is like firing on the wing. Even if you hit the bird it has strength to fly out of reach. Men get the idea from it, but not the habit. It runs out of their minds like rain out of a mountain gully. It is said that the Church keeps the family alive, but it is often the other way—the family keep the Church alive. Suppose the gorgeous roseate clouds should look down upon the springs and brooks and rivers and say "What would become of you if it were not for us?" The springs might also say to the clouds, "What would become of you without us?" The clouds are far from the springs and brooks, and although they do rain down upon the earth they are only giving back what they have borrowed from it. So it is between the Church and the family. Moralities are so ordered that the duties that belong to the necessary organic existence of one sphere prepare for the one above. The important thing is to develop them. Take gratitude and trust, for instance. When gratitude is just born it takes the lowest side of man. Why does the child of ten months run to its mother and its nurse for everything? It is because it knows who gives it food and cares for it. It learns through its bodily sensation to prefer the mother and nurse. The boy of six, or five, or four years receives these things as a matter of course, but if some grand fellow, some boy's hero, comes along and pats him on the head, and asks him to ride out with him, and gives him a ball of twine, a kite, a top, or a jacknife, [laughter,] that boy's hero will run away with that little fellow from father or minister. There is nothing in the world more caninely faithful than a boy to those who are the grand fellows from a boy's plane. I remember it because I have been touched just on that precise point. As he grows larger—not that he thinks the amusements of his former existence infantine, but that he begins to have knowledge—the teacher who teaches him equestrianism, to hunt, to fish, inspires him with a certain discrimination and thinking which cause him to look upon that teacher with a veneration that never ceases. He will hold him as I do the man who taught me against my own belief that mathematics were not insuperable to me, and that even Euclid was no match for me when I got mad. [Laughter.] My head will go down to the grave in forgetfulness before I forget Fitzgerald. He is dead, yet not dead to me. We irresistibly come to love those who are faithful to us. Take one step higher and witness the admiration of the artist for his art teacher, of the disciple for the philosopher. The same regard is in the sensitive religious soul for him that brought his religious doubts into light. There is no such sacred love as love that is founded on religious help. It makes sport of ideas and senses. Morality rightly dealt with is never so small as at the base. It always tends to spread upward and take larger spheres. We have now struck the principle upon which morality works up to religion. Religion recognizes a higher existence, a higher being. These moralities that have been gradually forming develop until we rise up and worship God. So life all the way through is a series of successive academies, in which we rise step by step to the completeness of a higher life.

THE CONSUMMATION OF MORALITY.

Here I will pause in the discussion. I have shown the development of the morality of self into that of the family and that of the State. Every morality that don't go on until it reaches a spiritual form is estopped and dwarfed. It is like an incomplete note that is not signed, and is consequently not negotiable; like a vine that has leaves but no grapes; like a tree that does not bring forth fruit. All morality must be consummated in the higher regions before it can be perfected. "I am not a religious man, I am sorry to say." Almost everybody says that. "I try my best to do good; I don't lie much except where the truth would not pay. This is a hard world, and perhaps I do totter a little, but at the judgment day I expect that the books will balance. If I am selfish in spots I am also benevolent in spots. On the whole, I hope to average pretty well. When I die I guess I will fare about as well as most members of the church." That is an easy way for men to speak of morality, but is it a rational way? What would you think of a man about to make a voyage who should lay in provisions only for the time he is going to stay at home? You should live here that you may live forever. Your virtues may be good for this life, but do they prepare you for the other state, where only the good in you lives? When the body drops away, what then? How much is there left? A man may maintain his state here if he has the qualities to deal with spiritual men, but suppose he be suddenly called to the spirit land, what has he then? As if a worm made no provision for its state as a chrysolite, and the chrysalite no provision for its winged state. You are intended for all time if you understand the law that is in you, and there is no need of revelation to understand the law. Men have had the moral instinct without revelation. If you are fitted only for the lower state and you suddenly come to yourself in the other land, what is left of you? An artist begins to paint a picture. He commences with the foreground, and after getting half way up leaves the picture, saying he will finish it when he gets time. At length the picture is to be sold. The auctioneer cuts the canvas through and sells the painted half. He cannot sell the other half, because it was never painted. Death cuts man in two. Men who are only good citizens develop only in respect to life. When they die that dies with them, and nothing is left for above. Select some worldly man of your acquaintance; a man of power and position and wealth and respectability. You all know such men. There are enough of them to give you one apiece all around. In what do you think his power consists? In imagination? No; he is too sensible to have much imagination. In poetry? Poetry, pooh! [Laughter.] In refinement? He has got too much force; he means business every time. Moral instinct he looks upon with horror. He goes for his own interest only. Devotion? I don't think he squanders many hours in his closet. [Laughter.] Generousness? [Renewed laughter.] If it was proposed to erect a statue to Shakespeare or Franklin, all you that feel that you are better that these men have lived might say, "I wish I could give something, but, as I have not money, I will give my best endeavors to aid the project." You go to your worldly man and ask him to contribute to a statue to Franklin. "Go away from me," he says; "what do I care for Franklin?" But tell him that the last ministry director to agree to some scheme of his has the project very much at heart, and that it would please him to have him contribute. "Certainly," he says; "put me down for $500." [Laughter.] It is not manliness that makes him do it, but selfishness. Is his power in the fact that he is conscientious and just? I wouldn't take his word if he were out of my sight a minute. He has the cleanest way of using up men with whom he deals, and his nets come in filled with gold and silver fish. You would rather have his name to a note than that of a more religious and moral man, yet when you subject him to analysis you find that he is all garret without any tenant. This great man dies suddenly, and all that is great of him is in his coffin. The blood has stopped its coursing, the eye is closed, the ear is deaf, and the feet will walk no more. That which goes to judgment is the intellectual faculties. Your worldly man was not a burglar, nor a murderer; he never committed arson; he had such virtues as were necessary to his earthly existence, but they are now stopped short and are of no use for the life to come.

NO RELIGION WITHOUT MORALITY.

Let me say to every young man and maiden that I preach to them all the virtues—temperance, truth, honor, purity—as of transcendent importance. Don't understand me as saying that morality is not of importance. It is vital. I say that it is better to have morality without religion, than religion without morality. You can't have religion without morality. You can have the foundation without the house, but you cannot have a roof suspended in mid air without a foundation. Don't think that I undervalue the lower forms of morality; but don't think either that they are enough. The straw that does not bear wheat is mere straw; the trees that do not bear fruit are not fruit trees; the flowers that do not blossom are mere grass. "By their fruits ye shall know them." You are doing well; but why not do better? You have less excuse who have been reared amid knowledge of what is right. The Indian, the frontiersman, the rough boatman, can say, "Lord, I have had no chance. No one ever taught me." There is some chance for these. The "last may be first." But you who have been taught, when you stand there shorn of your blossoms, what can you say? Will you dare to look up to the judge who has put the prize in your hand and tell him that you have squandered it? How are you to ask for happiness in the other life who have neglected your opportunity against education and against warnings? You are fit only for the lower life, and unfit for the higher life. The child that is born with a great name is not welcome in society for that, if he be a brute. But if he add to his advantages personal worth then indeed is he welcome. Society above, as well as below, chooses its companions. He that is holy and loves God for what He is; he that has faith, when he reaches the other life can't be sent to hell. When I come before the Eternal Judge and say, all aglow, "My Lord, my God!" will He turn and say, "You were never immersed; go down! You did not come up by the right road!" I will answer, "I love Thee! Damn me if Thou cans't!" God will say, amid the heavens aflame, "Dost thou love? Enter in."

Mr. Beecher concluded with a fervent prayer for knowledge of the higher duties and grace to practice them. He then gave out the 755th hymn, beginning

"O God Thou art my God alone;
Early to Thee my soul shall fly;
A pilgrim in a land unknown,
A thirsty land where springs are dry."

Benediction was then pronounced, and Mr. Beecher remained quietly in his chair, there awaiting the congratulations that poured in upon him on every side. Orange street was lined on both sides for several blocks with liveried carriages, and the sidewalks for half an hour were black with homeward-bound worshipers.

THE CASE OUT OF COURT.

SILENCE OF THE LAWYERS AND PRINCIPALS—HOW LONG WILL THE TRIAL LAST?—A CONVERSATION WITH MR. TILTON.

"There is absolutely no news in the Beecher case," said one of the counsel yesterday to a TIMES reporter. "You must make bricks without straw," said another, "if you want to write anything about it to-day." No further developments have been made of the plans of either side, and the opinions of both, so far as expressed, remain unaltered both as to the main issue and as to all the points that have been developed by the testimony thus far. Both sides seem perfectly confident, and express their belief that their respective theories of the case will be fully established by the testimony when it is all in. Conjecture, being thus baffled in all its ordinary paths, has betaken itself to speculations as to the time the trial will yet require, and regarding the probable witnesses. One of the counsel has said three weeks more would suffice to finish the taking of testimony, and that in two weeks additional the case would be summed up, the charge made to the jury, and the case left in their hands. On the other hand, another of the counsel, and on the opposite side, says that if the case is closed by the 1st of June he will be surprised, and if Mrs. Tilton shall be introduced, it will undoubtedly be July before the case is ended.

Reports were circulated in Brooklyn on Saturday that Mr. Kinsella had been subpœnaed, and that Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Beecher would be offered as witnesses by the defense. In reference to Mr. Kinsella, counsel for the defense say that the rumor is untrue. He has not been subpœnaed. When asked if Mr. Kinsella would be a witness, Mr. Shearman said that he did not know. In regard to Mrs. Tilton he said that early in the case he had said something to Judge Neilson about calling her, and the Judge had intimated that he presumed he was not in earnest in speaking of such a thing, which was clearly inadmissible in law. Whether anything could or would be done in this direction by agreement of counsel, Mr. Shearman said that it was impossible to say. Even if they should agree, he did not suppose the Judge would allow her to testify, and without such agreement it would be an insult to the court to offer her as a witness. But if all these points were waived, the law governing her testimony would make her a very unimportant witness. Counsel for the plaintiff express their perfect willingness to have Mrs. Tilton testify, and say that, if she is called by the defense, they will not object. It would be manifestly out of place, they say, for their side to call her, as she has told her story before the Church Committee in direct contradiction to the plaintiff, and has avowed herself day by day as his opponent in the case by sitting with the defendant in court.

"Mrs. Beecher's testimony is even more clearly inadmissible under the law," said one of the counsel for the plaintiff. "We shall not call her," said one of the opposing counsel, and that question would seem to be disposed of.

The illness of Mr. Beach did not prove so serious as to be likely to interfere with his attendance at Court this morning. Gen. Pryor was yesterday confined to his house by a severe chill, and feared that he would be unable to be present this morning, as a repetition of the chill was very probable. It is likely that the trial will proceed without interruption this morning.

It is authoritatively stated that Messrs. Evarts and Porter will sum up for the defense, and Mr. Beach for the plaintiff. A careful review of the testimony, such as is made in most lawsuits, would occupy at least three weeks on each side, but it is not likely that anything of the kind will be attempted, and the time of the court will not be encroached upon to any extent.

During the past week the correspondents of several country newspapers have given reports of alleged interviews with Mr. Tilton, in which he was represented as commenting freely upon Mr. Beecher's evidence. Yesterday a TIMES reporter called upon him, at his residence in Livingston street, to inquire what he thought of the explanations Mr. Beecher had given of the letter intrusted to Moulton and of other important matters. Mr. Tilton was sitting in the back parlor reading the latest English edition of Tennyson's poems. He conversed freely with the reporter upon a variety of topics, but was unwilling to touch in any way the question now being tried in the City Court of Brooklyn. He said it was a relief to him to turn his thoughts away from the subject by taking up such a work as Tennyson's to admire the beauties of that author, especially those passages which had been either improved or newly introduced into the last English edition of his works, and which were not to be found in the editions published in this country. Seeing that he could not be induced to say anything about Mr. Beecher's testimony or any topic relating to the trial, the reporter stated that the correspondents of several country journals had represented him as expressing himself very freely upon the character of Mr. Beecher's evidence, and that he thought he should be quite as willing to converse upon the subject with the representative of the TIMES. To this Mr. Tilton replied that he had in all cases refused to be interviewed in reference to the case since the commencement of the trial, and that such interviews with him as might have been reported were not genuine. He said it would be indelicate on his part to express any opinion upon Mr. Beecher's testimony. Whatever he had to say in this respect, would be given as evidence when the rebuttal testimony should be produced.

Mr. Tilton is a great lover of music, and since the commencement of the trial has felt very much the restraint imposed upon him of absenting himself from the opera, theatres, and other places of public amusement. Last evening he was present at the Charity Concert given at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, and enjoyed the performance as a rare treat.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS ONCE MORE.

The following appeared in the TIMES of yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"How," exclaimed the *Tribune* lately "shall we stop the practice of lying?" To which Tom Nast replied in a suggestive cartoon showing the *Tribune* editor engaged in putting up the shutters of the new *Tribune* building. The hint was not taken, however; the shutters were taken down this morning amid a fine blaze of—well, say, misleading statements.

For example, here is one. "During the month of April, up to and including yesterday's paper, we printed and sold *regular daily editions* of the *Tribune* as follows: April 1, 1875, 48,000 *complete copies*," &c. Now, wherefore this curious distinction between "regular daily editions" and "complete copies"? Just this, that a regular daily edition, being a triple sheet on April 1 and following dates, contains a complete copy and a half. The register of a Hoe press would show 48,000 "complete copies" in the *Tribune's* "regular daily edition" of April 1; but then the number of papers actually printed would be only 32,000. There is much virtue in your "complete copies." It is a very convenient phrase for a paper which wants to lie about its circulation.

This is no mere speculation of mine, as I shall show you by another calculation by which the same result is reached from different data. In the first eight days of April the *Tribune* says that its presses turned out daily average of 50,230 "complete copies." Now, I happen to know that during that time the *Tribune* "wetted" 105 reams of paper a day. A ream of paper will turn out 480 single sheets, or what the *Tribune* calls "complete copies." It will turn out only 320 triple sheets, *i. e.*, "regular daily editions" of the *Tribune*. Now multiply 105 by 480 and you have 50,400 single sheets, tallying with almost perfect exactitude to the *Tribune's* register of "complete copies." Multiply 105 by 320 and you have 33,600 triple sheets, being, with the usual deductions for spoiled copies, &c., somewhat more than the actual average daily circulation of the *Tribune* during the first week of April.

You are better able than I am to show the humbug in other parts of the *Tribune's* wonderful burst of confidence. The figures shown by the news companies depend altogether on who packs the papers, and you know how that is yourself. Then the statement about "no copies taken back" is altogether "too thin," as any news-dealer who knows how the thing is done will tell you. On the whole, in the interests of veracity, the *Tribune* had better put up its shutters again. AN OLD PRESSMAN.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

[These are controversies which the *Tribune* has of late years solemnly denounced as at once improper and unprofitable. It is not worth while for us to enter into them, just because the converted "Professor of Journalism" has awakened from his long slumbers, and burst into a shriek of ecstacy in a moment of intoxication. This we may say, however, that the circulation of THE TIMES is at least *ten thousand* a day larger than that of the *Tribune*, and, moreover, that it pays its stock-holders honestly, without borrowing or begging money out-of-doors. These are matters, however, which, as the *Tribune* has often explained, are "of no possible interest to the public," and we shall leave the suddenly reanimated acrobat of Cincinnati to beat his big drum unmolested in front of that grotesque mixture of a sugar refinery and a child's church which now does duty as the *Tribune* office. Let us hope that if he really means to re-enter the wicked world, and cast off the garments of the cloister, he will studiously refrain from telling untruths, and from the attempts to extort public money under false pretenses.]

THE TROUBLE IN THE MINES.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE PRESENCE OF TROOPS.

THE ORDER-LOVING CITIZENS OF HAZLETON UNITED WITH OPERATORS FOR THE RETENTION OF THE MILITIA—DETERMINATION OF THE STRIKERS UNABATED—CASES OF DISTRESS RELIEVED FROM THE GENERAL FUND—GREAT DAMAGE TO MINING PROPERTY BY THE FLOODING OF MINES—THE BURNING STOCKTON MINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 11.—Late on Saturday night Sheriff Kirkendall arrived from the county-seat and established his head-quarters at the Mansion House here. He met Gen. Latta and a number of the leading operators of this section, and the latter told their side of the alleged outrages and violence that miners have committed since the strike was begun. A number of statements were presented to the Sheriff, and every inducement brought to bear upon him to induce him to retain the troops in the county. These statements will be sworn to to-morrow, and at that time the miners and citizens who are protesting against the invasion of troops will be given a chance to dispute the charges made by the operators. The question is now the leading topic of discussion in all quarters. The operators, to a man, are protesting against the proposed evacuation, while J. C. Finchee, editor of the *Daily News* and member of the Legislature, is the standard-bearer of the miners. As to the necessity for the presence of the troops, there is wide diversity of opinion. It is known that what outrages have been committed cannot be traced to the respectable and law-abiding men among the strikers, but that they are due to the lawless and fickle spirits (over whom the union has no control. Instances of outbreaks and depredations cannot be denied, and they are occurring at frequent intervals in those localities where no military are doing guard duty. Gen. Latta was present at a conference on Saturday night, and listened attentively to a mass of evidence that was presented by the operators. Later in the night he took a special train for Harrisburg.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The further presence of the troops now rests entirely with the Sheriff, and Gov. Hartranft has thrown the responsibility of their occupation of the country upon his shoulders. He stated to-night that the law of the Commonwealth must be maintained at any and all cost, and that he is determined to prevent further violence and destruction of property. It can be pretty safely predicted that the militia will not be withdrawn at present, as the best element among citizens of this city is uniting with operators in their efforts to retain the militia.

DETERMINATION OF THE MINERS.

The miners do not appear to be disheartened at the outlook, but on the other hand, are obstinately inclined. The fact that the stock of coal at the sea-board is being rapidly exhausted gives them greater courage, and the probability that the operators will be compelled to come to terms by apprehensions of a coal famine goes a great way to cheer them up. Throughout the Schuylkill and Lehigh basin men are perfecting labor unions, and in these sections the strikers present a solid and unbroken front. At Tamaqua and Shenandoah lodges have been instituted within the last few days, numbering 6,000 each. The miners are so reticent that it is difficult to learn how matters are working within their ranks. Then the Benevolent Union has a number of purchasing agents in the field, who are going from one point to another relieving all cases of destitution that can be found. The merchants generally are continuing to give credit to the miners of the better class. All the men are living economically, with the view that this great struggle shall continue for months yet.

PICKET FIRING AT OUTPOSTS.

To-day Gen. Osborne and Col. Benson, of the Philadelphia regiment, with their respective staffs, visited the isolated outposts at Eckley and other points for the purpose of inspection. At Eckley, Col. Clark reported that there has been picket firing every night since the troops have been stationed there. These shots have been aimed at men detected in prowling around the works in that vicinity with evil designs. Sometimes the fire has been returned, but thus far no serious results are known. At Highland Colliery last night at a late hour a volley of shots was fired into the engine house by parties concealed, the intention being to kill the engineer and fireman. No one was hurt.

WATER FLOODING THE MINES.

The flooding of mines still continues, and incalculable damage is resulting. The miners declare that they would be taking the bread from their own mouths if they should fire the breakers and devastate the mines, and this points toward the ruffians who are engaged in this species of outlawry. Great Treskow Colliery, at Audenried, has been so utterly flooded that if the pumps were started up to-morrow, it would take until September to empty the mine. This condition of affairs has resulted from engineers being driven from the pumps. The foes that the mine owners now have to contend against, together with turbulent strikers, are water and fire. All through this region water is playing sad havoc, and if the miners should surrender to-night it would require months to place the property in working order.

THE FIRE AT THE STOCKTON MINE.

In the Stockton mine the flames are raging with tremendous fury and spreading in all directions. Strategy has been exhausted, and the only energy now that can extinguish fire is water, and when the mine is flooded all others that connect with it must also be filled. At the lowest calculation the loss by this calamity will amount to half a million of dollars.

EFFORTS TO EXTEND THE STRIKE.

Your correspondent was informed to-night, on trustworthy authority that a strong delegation of miners has been sent to prevail upon the semi-bituminous collieries of Western Pennsylvania to strike, and make this struggle a complete stand out. Also, efforts are being made to prevent any transportation even of coal-dust from this region. The operators are seriously troubled at the constant increase of the use by furnace owners of coke and semi-bituminous coal. To-night all reports that have come in for the day show that there has been no violence in the county during the last twelve hours.

THE DEAD MINSTREL.

SKETCH OF DAN BRYANT'S LIFE—ACCOUNT OF HIS SICKNESS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL—A BENEFIT TO MRS. BRYANT PROPOSED.

Daniel Webster Bryant, the popular negro minstrel and manager, died on Saturday at his late residence, No. 20 West Sixtieth street, of pneumonia, in the forty-second year of his age. The deceased, whose correct name was Daniel W. O'Brien, was born in the City of Troy, N. Y., on May 9, 1833, and at the age of twelve years made his first appearance as a dancer on the stage of the Vauxhall Garden, in this City. Under the tuition of his brother Jerry, he became a clever delineator of the negro character, and joined the troupe of minstrels known as the "Sable Harmonists," with whom he traveled through the Southern and Western States. On his return to New-York in 1850 he was offered and accepted an engagement with Charley White, who was then manager of the Melodeon Minstrel Hall, on the Bowery. In 1857 the brothers, Dan, Neil, and Jerry Bryant, organized the Bryant's Minstrel Troupe, and gave their first performance at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on Feb. 23. The enterprise proved entirely successful, and Bryant's Minstrels speedily attained an enviable and enduring position in popular favor. Jerry Bryant died in 1861, but the popularity of the surviving members of the troupe retained the support of the public. In 1864 the troupe removed to the small theatre at Tammany Hall, which they vacated on taking possession of their pretty little Opera-house on Twenty-third street. Dan Bryant did not confine himself solely to negro delineations, having also appeared successfully in several Irish characters; but evidently did not feel at home on the legitimate stage, and returned to burnt cork in 1868. From the commencement of his illness the deceased appeared to have entertained no hope whatever of his recovery, and sank rapidly. He had no faith in his ability to master the disease with which he had been attacked, and seemed to think that nothing could save him. He offered no resistance to the approach of death, and was often heard to say, in speaking of his old associates, "Unsworth has gone, Nelse [Seymour] has gone, and I too must go." Mr. Bryant was possessed of a rich vein of humor, and his eccentricities made him the favorite of that portion of the public which delights in the exaggerated comicalities of the minstrel stage. The deceased minstrel leaves a wife and several children.

For four hours before his death Mr. Bryant was quite delirious and failed to recognize the friends about him. Previous to that time, however, he was entirely conscious, and appeared to suffer but little. He died at four minutes after four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the very moment when the curtain was falling on the last act of the play in his theatre. His death was quite unexpected to his many friends throughout the City, as he was reported on Friday night to be out of danger.

Around his bedside at the time of his death, were the members of his family, his brother, and Drs. White, Wood, and Flint. Fathers Glockmeyer and Young were also present, and administered the last rites of the Church by request of Mr. Bryant. The deceased has been more or less ailing all Winter, but has been able to attend to his usual business. A week ago last Saturday night he was taken down with pneumonia, since which time he had been unable to leave his bed, although on Friday night he seemed so much better that his physicians entertained strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. On Saturday, however, his symptoms became more alarming, both lungs becoming affected, and he died of what physicians term double pneumonia. The remains were yesterday at his residence, No. 20 West Sixtieth street. Large numbers of friends called during the day and tendered their sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family. They were received by Mr. Neil Bryant, the brother of the deceased.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, on Fifty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The pall-bearers will be Judge John R. Brady, A. Oakey Hall, Barney Williams, William R. Floyd, James M. MacGregor, Augustin Daly, and Charles White. The body will be conveyed from his house to the church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Rev. Father Young. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Paul's Church. The members of Mr. Bryant's opera troupe will hold a meeting to-night to pass resolutions of sympathy for the bereaved family. They will also make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body. On Tuesday the remains will lie in state at the residence from 10 to 6 o'clock. Mr. Augustin Daly has consented to arrange a grand benefit for Mrs. Bryant and the children. The managers of the various theatres have subscribed $100 each to defray the funeral and other expenses. In all the places of resort, and where actors frequent universal sorrow was expressed at the early death of Dan Bryant. His many admirable qualities of heart and hand were heartily recounted. He was known in the profession as generous almost to a fault, and many a poor actor has received a lift from his helping hand and open purse.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE ISLAND.

SEVEN PRISONERS BREAK OUT OF JAIL—DUTCH HARMON THE LEADER—SIX OF THEM RECAPTURED.

A bold attempt to escape was made last evening by a number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, but it was frustrated by the prompt actions of the keepers, aided by a detachment of Police summoned from the Nineteenth Precinct. The plan for the escape was evidently a carefully prepared scheme, in which the convicts no doubt received aid from outside parties. The leader of the gang was the notorious Herman Liedendorf, alias Dutch Harmon, a desperate ruffian, who is serving a term of imprisonment for felonious assault, in attempting to shoot Roundsman Carmick, of the Twentieth Precinct, about a year ago. Harman was arrested by Carmick for being concerned in the murder of the watchman at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot, and he attempted to shoot the officer while under arrest. The evidence failed to show that he was concerned in the murder, and he was not held on the graver charge, but was convicted of the assault on the officer. The others concerned with Harmon in the attempted outbreak, were George Sloan, Thomas Miskell, Philip Schwarz, George Thomas alias Bentley, William H. Johnson, and Edward Kane, all of whom were convicted of larceny. The attempt was made shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, soon after the night watchman went on duty. The prisoners mentioned above were confined on the first tier in the main prison in adjoining cells. The watchman, James Hardy, went on duty soon after 7 o'clock, and, as is his invariable custom, at once commenced examining the cells. He passed along the first tier, and everything appeared to be right. When he reached the extreme end of the prison one of the convicts named above unlocked the door of his cell and stepped stealthily out into the corridor. He hurried to a safe at the end, in which the keys of all the cells are kept, with a false key, which he had obtained in some unknown manner, opened the safe. Having thus obtained possession of the keys of a number of the cells, and of the outer iron gate of the prison, he proceeded to unlock the doors of the cells of his companions in the plot. He had succeeded in opening six cells before the watchman discovered what was going on. He at once gave an alarm, and the released convicts made their way to the iron gate, and, unlocking it, got out into the open air. Keeper McDonald heard the alarm, and immediately communicated it to the rest of the keepers. In a few moments the twenty-five keepers and guards were in active pursuit of the escaping convicts. Keeper McDonald also telegraphed to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station for assistance. Sergt. Watson Vredenburgh, who was in command at the time the signal was received, immediately dispatched Sergt. Whitcomb, Roundsman Munich and twenty patrolmen to the Penitentiary. The police took boats from the foot of Fifty-second street and in less than ten minutes reached the Island and joined in the pursuit. The convicts on leaving the prison started off in different directions toward the water's edge, where they no doubt expected to find their friends in boats ready to take them off. "Dutch Harmon" was one of the first to be captured. For a previous attempt to escape a ball and chain had been attached to his person in the customary manner, but he had succeeded in ridding himself of a portion of the encumbrance before he left his cell. He ran direct to the western shore, where a boat was hovering within thirty or forty feet from the landing place. Keeper Douglas was close upon his heels, however, and seized him before he gained the water. A scuffle ensued, during which the boat was brought close to the shore. Douglas fired a shot from a navy revolver at the boat, upon which the occupants rowed off and disappeared in the dark. The keeper then pointed his pistol at Harmon, when the latter slipped and fell backward into the water. Contact with the cold water seemed to quell his courage, as he begged piteously to be helped out.

By this time Warden Fox and a number of others had arrived at the scene. A rope was thrown to Harman, which he grasped, and was drawn ashore. He was taken back to the prison and locked up. In a short time Sloan, Nuskell, Schwarz, and Thomas were overtaken and recaptured by the keepers and police. None of them offered any resistance. Two of the convicts, Johnson and Kane, were still at large, and efforts were immediately made to capture them. The keepers and Police were divided into scouting parties, and scoured the Island thoroughly, and guards were stationed along the shore to warn off any boats that might come near. About 10 o'clock Johnson was discovered by Roundsman Minick, of the Nineteenth Precinct, concealed under a wheelbarrow, which was tipped up against the wall of the Lunatic Asylum. when discovered he was smoking a cigar in the most nonchalent manner. At midnight when THE TIMES reporter left Blackwell's Island, Kane was still at large. He is from the Seventh Ward, and has the reputation of being a desperate character. He escaped from the Island about a year ago and was captured by the Police and sent back to serve out his original sentence. Since his return to the Island he has been secured with shackles fastened to both ankles, and had them on him when he left the cell. He is supposed to be secreted on the island, and the Police and keepers will remain on guard until daylight, when it is expected he will be captured. The means by which the key which opened the safe in which the cell keys are kept was obtained is a mystery. It is a roughly made brass key, and fits the safe-lock in the most perfect manner. In one of the cells was found a small pice of board covered with soft putty, with which the impression of the lock was taken. In Kane's jacket, which he threw off when he left his cell, was found a finely-tempered steel saw, which he had doubtless procured for the purpose of releasing himself from his shackles. The matter will no doubt be thoroughly investigated by the Commission of Charities and Correction, who have charge of the Penitentiary. Great credit is due to the keepers on the Island and the Police for their prompt action in recapturing the convicts.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Mr. Conrad Peppenheim, the principal in the purchase of the South Side Railroad, (now known as the Southern Railroad of Long Island,) having returned from Europe, it is understood that he proposes in the course of the present week to make a trip of inspection over the road and its branches, in order that he may gain a personal knowledge of its condition and needs. It is thought that a great deal of work will be necessary to put the road in proper order for the Summer's travel, a thorough overhauling of the road bed being necessary, with new ties and considerable new iron. There this talk also of again making the road a through direct route to Patcheque, instead of a branch of the Central road, connecting with it at Babylon, as at present, the experiment of making the Central the main through line not having been so successful as anticipated. There is every prospect that travel by both roads will be very heavy during the coming Summer.

TRIBUTES TO MITCHEL'S MEMORY.

MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS—ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 11.—A large meeting was held to-night at St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the Hibernian societies, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late John Mitchel. Addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted eulogizing the life and character of the deceased. The hall was festooned with American and Irish flags, and the stage was surmounted by transparencies inscribed with appropriate sentiments.

DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The Irish citizens to-night held a large meeting at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in honor of the memory of John Mitchel and John Martin. Dr. William Carroll presided, and made a short address, eulogizing the deeds of Mitchel and Martin. Resolutions were unanimously adopted setting forth in glowing colors the life and labors of Mitchel, and declaring it to be the duty of Irishmen to continue in the path marked out until Irish independence should be secured. J. D. O'Bryan delivered the funeral oration, which was well received. A poem by Gen. William F. Small, in memory of Mitchel, was read by Major M. J. Byrne, after which the meeting adjourned. All the Irish societies were represented, and the theatre was decorated with Irish colors and draped in mourning. Oil-paintings of Martin and Mitchel were placed in easels on the stage, and in view was a graveyard scene representing the cemetery at Newry, Ireland, where the deceased were buried.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, which left Liverpool April 1, and Queenstown April 2, reached this port yesterday morning, with mail news later by three days than that brought by the Bremen steamer Mosel, on Saturday.

AS THE LIVER IS EASILY DISORDERED, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the Spring, DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all biliousness.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK, (formerly operator at Colton's,) has removed his office for the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas to No. 1,134 Broadway, corner 26th st.—*Advertisement.*

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Landborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

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The Peruvian Syrup is a permanent tonic
Alcoholic stimulants afford only temporary relief.

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MARRIED.

CORNWELL—GLACKMEYER.—At Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, April 8, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, JOHN B. CORNWELL, of New-York, to LOTTIE H., daughter of George Glackmeyer, of Brooklyn.

GOULD—JUDD.—In Chicago, Wednesday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. David S. Johnson, SEABURY S. GOULD, JR., of Sene a Falls, N. Y., and MARY MITCHELL, only daughter of Hon. N. B. Judd.

MYERS—HAMILTON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. H. Macurdy, of Philadelphia, ROBERT HALE MYERS to ISABEL, daughter of Alexander Hamilton.

☞Savannah and Florida papers please copy.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—Asbury, N. J., Saturday evening, April 10, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. P. Belknap, LURA, only child of Chauncey and the late Mary K. Belknap, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at 4 o'clock. Train from foot Liberty st., at 12:40 P. M. Return from Asbury 7 o'clock.

BROUWER.—On Friday morning, the 9th inst., Mrs. ANN BROUWER, widow of the late John Brouwer, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 272 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

BRYANT.—On Saturday, April 10, 1875, at his late residence, No. 20 West 60th st., DANIEL WEBSTER BRYANT, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of 59th st. and 9th av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. The obsequies will be under the care of Rev. Father Young and Mr. Bryant's family. On Tuesday, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M., Mr. Bryant's remains may be viewed at his late residence by his friends and the public at large, who are expressly invited by his bereaved widow and children to take this farewell glance of their old time favorite.

DURING.—On Thursday, April 8, HARRY J. G., only son of Charles A. A. and Jane Düring, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 123 West 41st st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, 10th inst., CORNELIA CLARE, infant daughter of Joseph Bayley and Jennie M. B. Halsey, aged 13 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 82 West 11th st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRIS.—On Saturday, April 10th inst., MARY F., widow of Gilbert Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 203 Monroe st., on Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

LEGGET.—On Friday, the 9th inst., MARY S. LEGGET, widow of the late David Legget, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 19 Concord st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, 10th inst., FREDDIE, aged 24 years, wife of Charles S. Moore, and daughter of Rev. Dexter Potter.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 40 North av., on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

QUESADA.—On Saturday evening, the 10th of April, 1875, CARIDAD DE LOS REYES QUESADA, single, in her 23d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the deceased, No. 218 East 45th st., on Monday, the 12th of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLOSSON.—On Thursday, 8th inst., ALICE CATHARINE, daughter of the late Hon. John Slosson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 8 West 32d st., on Monday next, 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

THORNE.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., CATHARINE, relict of William E. Thorne, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her son Ogden H. Thorne, and her brother-in-law, Richard J. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 251 Clinton st., South Brooklyn, on Monday the 12th inst. at 2 P. M.

VAN HENNIK.—JOHN W., only son of John and Frances Van Hennik, on Saturday, the 10th inst., aged 9 years, 1 month, 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 71 Perry st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞Pittsfield papers please copy.

VOORHEES.—Suddenly, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 8, 1875, JANE, wife of Abraham Voorhees.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 4 Livingston avenue, New-Brunswick, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WHITON.—At Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, April 8, 1875, AUGUSTUS WARD WHITON, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Augustus S. Whiton, No. 166 Barrow st., Jersey City, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 9th inst., Mrs. ELIZA ANN WILSON, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 91 Myrtle av., on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday morning, April 11, NINA BUELL WILLIAMS, eldest child of George G. and Virginia F. Williams, aged 6 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Madison av. and 44th st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, without further notice.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Conrad Geib's, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex st., MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN MEEGAN, President.
SAMUEL ENGEL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. — A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Bouguereau,	Merle,	Corot,
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Isabey,	James M. Hart,	W. P. W. Dana,
Compte-Calix,	Becker,	J. F. Kensett,
De Cock,	K. Daubigny,	George Inness,
Chavet,	Folingsby,	G. H. Boughton,
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EXTRA: ART ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to announce that they will open their Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 16th, for exhibition of the Works of Art belonging to Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Esq., one of the most notable collections of fine paintings by great modern masters ever placed on public exhibition in this City. The mention of the following artists (among many others) will show the character of the collection:

Gérome, Merle, Corot, Isabey, Ed. Frere, Escosura, Church, Rousseau, J. M. Hart, T. L. Smith, A. Achenbach, Detaille, J. H. L. De Haas, Otto Gobler, Epp, Vibert, Doré, Lambinet, Inness, Sonderman, Bradford, David Johnson, Elliot, Calame, Zamacois, Castiglione, Worms, Piloty, B. C. Koek-Koek, Schlesinger, Igler, Durck, &c., &c.

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Each day at 12 o'clock,
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Fine Carrara Statuary, Bronze Clocks, Vases, Revolving Pedestals, &c.,
Being the latest importation of Messrs. G. B. PANDOLFINI & CO. The assortment is very large, and comprises some of the best specimens of Sunny Italy of the past and present day. A description here would be useless; an inspection will gratify and please.

On TUESDAY, Household Furniture, at No. 49 Sidney place, Brooklyn.

On THURSDAY, Household Furniture, at No. 468 East 51st st.

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MR. HENRY VARLEY,
Who is about to leave the City, are requested to meet him for a FAREWELL SERVICE, on
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,
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THE HEAD IS APT TO ACHE WHEN THE stomach is sour or acid; MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the cause, necessarily overcomes the effect: a course of this agreeable preparation, which is a pure hydrate, and not carbonate or calcined Magnesia, permanently cures indigestion. Sold by all Druggists.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S
Forthcoming serial story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL:
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union*. It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 10, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Layten, deceased, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.9 by 79.10 by 20.11 by 78.8, No. 325 Madison street, north side, 41.6 feet east of Gouverneur street, for $8,000, to John Jenkin. The legal sale of Morrisania Twenty-third Ward lots did not take place, the auctioneer announcing that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, April 10, amounts to $355,223, as against $433,595, the figures for the previous week. During the week the market has seemed to show a little more activity, the auctions held having been well attended, and sales somewhat more easily effected than heretofore.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman have sold at private contract the new extra size brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 20 East Fifth-seventh street, for $78,000 cash, the purchaser being Mr. Isaac Bernheimer.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales thus far announced for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, are the following:

To-day, (Monday,) April 12.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Thirty-fifth street, north side, 165 feet west of Lexington avenue. Also similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on Third avenue, west side, 54.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oscar H. Bigart, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 24.9 by 100, No. 496 Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on Delancey street, north side, 200.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 23 Spring street, north side, 46.6 feet east of Mott street, comprising one lot, 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, with a three-story and attic brick-front house upon the front three-fourths and a five-story brick tenement house in the rear.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of lots under water on the East River, in front of the southerly half of the block between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; frontage about 435 feet.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Barwell, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 50 by 60 by 51 by 49, on Washington avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Schuyler st., Melrose, Twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, April 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, of fifty-three valuable Central Park lots, as follows: Nine full lots on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 325 feet west of Fifth avenue; eleven full lots on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 325 feet west of Fifth avenue; six full lots on Ninth avenue, east side, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, including both corners; fifteen full lots on West Sixty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue; one full lot on West Seventieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue; two full lots on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street; five full lots on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-first street; one full lot and gore lot on West Eighty-second street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, and two full lots on West Seventy-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth avenue. This important sale is announced as absolute, and we are authorized to state that every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Also, public auction sale of three lots, each 25x93, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth street, and one lot, 25x102.2, on West Seventy-seventh street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20x102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 283.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, executor's sale to close estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, of the following building lots: Two full lots on West Fifty-first street, north side, 475 feet east of Eleventh avenue; six full lots, three on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, and three on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 107.2 on Dean street, Brooklyn, south side, 275 feet east of Pacific street. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, William Kelly, Esq., Referee, of ten lots on Second avenue, east side, forming the entire block front between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Harison, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, 20 by 73, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 339 West Thirty-fourth street, 330 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By A. G. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 25 by 161.8, No. 163 East Ninetieth street, north side, 225 feet west of Third avenue. Also, two vacant lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the new three-story house, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 47.2, No. 47 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Eightieth street, north side, with one lot, same size, in rear, on West Eighty-first street, south side, 350 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.5 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 216.8 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. Term of lease, twenty-one years from May 1, 1862; ground rent, $140 per annum.

By Orville G. Bennet, public auction sale of a desirable country residence located at Brookdale, Great Neck, Long Island, comprising one acre of land well laid out, with a modern frame house, 35 by 33, thereon.

Wednesday, April 14.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Martin Ungrich, deceased, of the following valuable property: One four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 22 by 63.6, No. 415 Seventh avenue, east side, 24.5 feet south of Thirty-third street; two three-story brick houses, (front and rear,) with lot 20.10 by 63.6, (rear line 24 feet,) No. 156 West Thirty-third street, south side, 78.6 feet east of Seventh avenue; two four-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots each 25 by 80, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; two lots, each 25 by 80, on Eighth avenue, adjoining above; one stable, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 80 feet west of Eighth avenue, and a plat of land, 172 by 300 by 171.3 by 317, located at West Hoboken, and situate on Bergen Wood avenue, east side, directly opposite the United Schutzen Park. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of William S. Hunt, deceased, of the three-story brick factory, with plat 50 by 92, Nos. 326 and 328 West Twenty-first street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Also, similar sale, to close estate of Robert Gillen, deceased, of the two lots, each 20.3 by about 74, with old buildings thereon, Nos. 322 and 324 Madison street, south side, 40.8 feet east of Gouverneur street. Also, public auction sale of the premises No. 66 South Fifth avenue, west side, 98 feet northjof Houston street, embracing one lot, 25 by 75, with a four-story brick-front house on the front thereof and a three-story frame building in rear.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.10 by 100, No. 332 West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 348 feet east of Avenue A. Also similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, south side, 250 feet east of Third avenue. Lease dated March 1, 1867. Term, 21 years. Ground rent, $200 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 80, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street.

By Benjamin W. Hitchcock, at Flushing, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 P. M., public auction sale of thirty-seven choice building lots, being the unsold portion of the well-known Leggett estate. The lots are located in the midst of first-class improvements, situated on Main, Amity, and Locust streets, and the proposed sale is one which really deserves the notice of investors in suburban property.

Thursday, April 15.

By A. H. Moller & Son, executor's sale, to close estate of James Murphy, deceased, of desirable improved City real estate, as follows: One four-story brown-stone-front house, 23.9 by 60, with lot 98.9 deep, No. 11 East Thirty-eighth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; one two-story brown-stone-front stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 16 East Thirty-ninth street, south side, in rear of above; one three-story brick house, with lot 21.6 by 75.6, No. 17 Montgomery street, south-east corner of Henry street; one three-story brick house, with lot 21.6 by 75.6, (rear line 24 feet,) No. 240 Henry street, south side, between Clinton and Montgomery streets; one and a half story and attic brown-stone house, with lot 27 by 104, No. 254 Henry street, south side, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets; one five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 35.10 by 69.11, No. 342 East Eleventh street, south side, 64.2 feet west of First avenue; two three-story brick houses, with lots each 23.2 by 64.2, Nos. 173 and 175 First avenue, west side, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and the large plot of land, 242 by half the block, Nos. 311 to 333 East Eleventh street, inclusive, with six two-story brick buildings, one large five-story brick factory, stables, sheds, and other buildings thereon. Also, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 410 Lexington avenue, west side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Also, similar sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20.10 by 100.5, No. 43 West Forty-second street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The lease has five years to run from May 1, and contains covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Ground rent, $300 per annum, taxes and assessments.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two new four-story Nova Scotia stone front French flat buildings, with stores, each 25 by 60, with lots each 70 feet deep, Nos. 999 and 1,001 Sixth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth street; also, the four-story brick French flat house, with lot 25.6 by 100.5, (rear line 30 feet,) No. 102 West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 74 feet west of Sixth avenue, and the premises No. 217 East Thirtieth street, north side, 200 feet east of Third avenue, comprising one lot, 23.3 by 98.9, (rear line 28.6 feet,) with a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house in front, and a three-story brick stable in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots same size in rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, executor's sale, to close estate of Robert Adair, deceased, of the four-story brick house, with lot 16.10 by 22.11, No. 80 Pine street, north side, 58.11 feet west of Front street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 450 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 45, with lot 90 feet deep, No. 350 Second avenue, east side, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 19 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the following desirable realty: Premises No. 9 Beaver street, north-west corner of New street, embracing a plot 30.3 by 116.6 by 3.10 by 44.6 by 103.8, with a four-story brick house and a two-story brick stable thereon; one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 27.6 by 128, No. 35 Macdougal street, west side, 55 feet south of West Washington place, and one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 57 Amity street, north-east corner of South Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-fourth street, south side, 300 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Sandford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 49.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 252 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Orville G. Bennett, at Flushing, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of a handsome two-story attic and basement Mansard-roof frame house, with plot 50 by 150; also two building lots adjoining, on Franklin place, south side, 200 feet east of Jamaica avenue.

Friday, April 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustees' sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 16.8 by 52, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 283.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction resale of the five-story brick warehouse, with lot 23.6 by 72.6 by 25.5 by 72.5, No. 295 Water street, south side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets.

By Gouverneur K. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots on Fourth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, together in size 200.10 by 75.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 120 feet east of Ninth avenue; lease dated Oct. 1, 1869.

Saturday, April 17,

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 75.7 by 94, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, and four lots, together forming a plot 100.11 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

By ——, auctioneer, on the premises, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Woodworth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 208, with a three-story frame house, a marble yard, sheds, &c., thereon, located on the Boston Road, east side, adjoining lot of the late John Balcom, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 325 Madison st., n. s., 41.6 ft. e. of Gouverneur st., lot 20.9x79.10x20.11x78.8..... $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 9.

Delancey st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x73; T. Phelan & P. Rafferty to J. Falk..... $10,000

East Broadway, s. s., 321 ft. e. of Catharine st., 25x75; J. F. Conway to W. A. Conway..... 20,000

39th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; J. Wiley, Referee, to H. Rauth..... 3,000

56th st., s. s. (Nos. 210, 212, 214 East,) 65x100.5; J. Falk to Sophie, wife of C. A. Budensick..... 60,000

52d st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x37; Executors of J. Mott to A. Boner..... 5,500

52d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th av., 50x33.10; Executors of J. Mott to E. Kelly..... 9,900

52d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x40.2; Executors of J. Mott to J. Arata..... 5,500

53d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.5; A. J. Kerwin to T. W. Decker..... 42,000

85th st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x80; J. Bold to A. Dold..... 19,000

66th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 50x100.5; T. W. Decker to A. J. Kerwin..... 30,000

76th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st av., 19x102.2; W. Poernicke to O. Ladley..... 5,500

Same property, O. Ladley to Franciska, wife of W. Poernicke..... 5,500

121st st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11; J. Frye, Jr., to Maria C. Frye, half part..... 75

125th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x100.11; J. B. Hart to R. R. Johnston..... 36,000

123d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Courtlandt av., 25x100 Morrisania; A. Von Standt to C. Kraus.. 900

Lexington av., e. s., 87.9 ft. s. of 31st st., 21.11x100; Executors of J. M. Mayorga to J. Mc-Colgan..... 20,500

1st av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 76th st., 66x70; 1st av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 76th st., 50x85, one plot; A. M. Leayoraft to Catharine H. Bandey..... 80,000

1st av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 76th st., 20x70; Catharine B., wife of L. Ranney, to Ann E., wife of J. B. Davis..... 15,000

1st av., n. w. corner 122d st., 115.9x80; 122d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.11, one plot and house; H. M. Hoyt to J. Falk..... 96,000

3d av., e. s. (No. 575,) 20x50; Executors of A. Smith to E. Farrell..... 15,000

Interior gore, 255 ft. e. of 3d av., and 4.6 ft. s. of 122d st., 2.11.3.8; J. Higgins to M. Hunt. 900

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Cherry st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Rutgers st., 50x123.8x122.6, extending through to Water st.; R. Murray, Jr., assignee, to G. V. Hecker. $20,000

Hudson st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x100; C. Lindheim to Mary E., wife of A. Beverly..... 8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

West st., s. e. corner West 12th st.; store and second floor, 5 years, per year..... $1,200

15th st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x103.3; J. Carey, Jr., to W. J. Gessner; 20 years, per year..... 975

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 250 feet west of 9th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. The balance of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The furnaces are of the most approved pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

Will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 46th st., or JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

RIVERDALE.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, fine large house in about the centre of a high picturesque plot of eight acres, fronting Riverdale av., one mile south-east of Riverdale Station; horses, carriages, harness, cow, fowls, &c., with the place if wanted. Apply to OWNER, No. 34 Pine st., Room No. 13, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

$1,500 CASH—BALANCE ON BOND AND Mortgage—A cottage, eight rooms, modern improvements; situate on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars, in Twenty-third Ward. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

A WELL-ARRANGED ENGLISH BASEment house, four-story brick, all improvements, in superior order, frescoed and painted walls throughout, extra fine plumbing, for sale in 11th st., near 2d av.; admirably adapted for a physician. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, corner of 62d st. and 9th. av.; $23,000. No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000—or will be rented. Three stores, shop, and stable, leased ground, No. 985 8th av.; terms easy, $14,000.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT English basement brown-stone house, about twenty feet wide, with fine open rear for light and air. Location elegant, overlooking and fronting on Madison square. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates; principals apply with papers.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE FIRST-class houses in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hall's new church, will do well to call on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER,
Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE; BEST business corner on 9th av.; will positively sell to give up business. JAMES UMSEE, No. 359 9th av.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $35,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. HASBELL.

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CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 4 PARK PLACE.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING ON CLINTON AV., Brooklyn, near Fulton; large square double brick house, 42 by 42 feet; grounds 50 by 200; stable in the rear on Vanderuilt av.; house complete with all modern improvements; either with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York. Address Box No. 2,827, *Times* Office.

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An opportunity is now offered to young men of means to embark in stock raising on the above property, where farms of not less than one square mile each are offered on very advantageous terms. From the character and social position of the young gentlemen already settled there, advantages are offered in this respect superior to those usually found in a new country. The climate is acknowledged to be the finest and most healthful in the world, and these lands are within three days by rail of New-York City. The raising of stock, over the surest investment, will produce a complete income, and life under the naturally favorable climatic conditions of the country is by far the most enjoyable that can be chosen. From the abundance and nutritive qualities of the natural grasses of the country, affording pasturage for the year round, the ordinary drudgery of a farmer's life as known in the East, is not required.

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Reference by permission to the following gentlemen who have visited the estate, or have sons or relatives settled upon it:

John C. Gunther, Esq., No. 504 Broadway, New-York
George Moller, Esq., No. 91 Wall st., New-York.
Peter Moller, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel, New-York.
Thomas R. Clark, Esq., No. 690 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS,

situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

A SPLENDID NEWLY-BUILT COTTAGE at your own price, lot 50x100, situate corner of First st. and Union av., in Flushing, six miles from this City, to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at auction, immediately after the sale of the thirty-seven choice lots known as the "Leggett Property," in the centre of Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock. The dwelling and lot cost the builder $3,305, but will be sold peremptorily for what they will bring. Examine this chance and escape from landlords. For map and free passage apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

HOMES! RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO County, N. Y., a Country Seat, situated on an elevated position, overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (with or without stock,) barn, carriage-house, (filled,) &c. Terms moderate. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, or ELLWOOD & PULLEN, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN.—ONLY FIFTY minutes from 42d st., a charming place of three acres; cottage in Swiss style, built for a home; heating; excellent house, eleven rooms, outbuildings, garden, fruit, &c.; moderate price; easy terms; also a desirable place adjoining, of twenty-seven acres. For particulars and permits call on or address JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler mansion and grounds containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN MADISON, N. J.—A FARM CONtaining twenty-four acres of the finest land in the place; three-quarters of a mile from the depot; fine young orchard in full bearing and abundance of small fruit; large house, barns and stable, and ice-house filled; will be sold very cheap if sold soon. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 23, Morristown, N. J.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes on the cheap. Parties to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON Hudson, a new three-story French-roof house; twelve rooms; all improvements; three-quarters acre of ground; five minutes from depot; good neighborhood; high and dry ground. Apply to I. B. LEPURGY, owner.

AT SHARON, CONN.—TWO DESIRABLE RESIdences, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, magnificent surroundings; three and a half hours from New-York, for sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRable house, four city lots, eighty-eight feet front, twelve rooms, gas, water, bath, steam heater; plenty of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 385 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 1,475, New-York City.

FOR SALE LOW—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a desirable country residence near Seabright, N. J., with two acres or more land, convenient to river, ocean, and station; location noted for its salubrity and its side advantages. Apply to W. G. TYSON, No. 38 John street, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

PRINCETON, N. J.—FOR SALE—A CHARMing villa and seven acres of ground; situated on one of the main streets and close to the Colleges; can be purchased at a bargain. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON MAIN ST., WESTfield, N. J.; fifteen rooms and bath; stable; three minutes from depot, fifty-seven from Liberty st. WM. A. ROSS, No. 150 Broadway, or D. W. LAMON, Westfield, N. J.

A VERY CONVENIENT MEDIUM SIZE house with improvements; in fine condition; partly furnished; a bargain; easy terms; two minutes from depots. F. TOMKINS (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., or H. C. BROWN, No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Park row,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA RESIDENCE, WITH eight lots, at Plainfield, near depot, for sale; price only $7,000; will sell on easy terms. Particulars of W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar st.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—ATTRACTIVE country homes for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished; large furnished houses; shore-front properties. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. B. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, permanently, a furnished or unfurnished flat of five rooms. Location, &c., must be unexceptionable, and terms low. Address B. H. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREhouses for all kinds of property. PATENTED MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT A SPECIALTY. Buildings are all new and first-class, and divided in separate compartments. Principal office No. 384 3d av.; branch offices No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av., from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping, promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., owners and managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, FOR FURNITURE, &c., NOS. 232 AND 234 WEST 47TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—Spacious and well-ventilated rooms; extra inducements offered; inspection invited. MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—RED, CHECK, AND fancy Mattings, for family use.
A LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE —Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. IRELAND, DECEASED.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

NORTH-WEST CORNER BEAVER AND NEW STS.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 WASHINGTON SQUARE, (Macdougal st.;

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 AMITY ST., corner South 5th av.

To be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 15,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

BEAVER ST.—The plot of land north-west corner of Beaver and New sts., together with the four-story brick house and two-story brick stable thereon.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (Macdougal st.).—The extra-sized four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 35 Washington square, 53 feet south of West Washington place.

AMITY ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 57 Amity st., north-east corner of South 5th av.

BRADBURY C. CHETWOOD, Esq., Referee.
GEORGE R. GOLDSMITH, Esq.,
Piff.'s Atty., Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st.

Maps at office of auctioneer, 128 Broadway.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

The best property in the suburbs of New-York, and the choicest locations in the thriving young CITY OF FLUSHING,

six miles from New-York. Right in the heart and business centre of Flushing, with its 10,000 INHABITANTS, EXCELLENT SCHOOLS, CHURCHES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, STREETS CURBED, LIGHTED WITH GAS, WATER-PIPES LAID, SEWERS COMPLETED, STREETS ELEGANTLY SHADED,

and the best society residing in its limits, enjoying all the comforts to be had in New-York City; 100 TRAINS DAILY; fare, 10½ cents, including ferriage; less in packages of 10 tickets; carriages for hire; horses, (filled,) &c. Terms moderate. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, or ELLWOOD & PULLEN, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

on

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,

NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;

Also, on

8TH AND 9TH AVS.,

69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS

to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes

A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON 58TH AND 59TH STS.,

west of the

5TH AV. PLAZA,

and opposite

CENTRAL PARK.

Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON 7TH AV., 33D ST., 8TH AV., AND 128TH ST.

ALSO, A PLOT OF LAND AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., to be sold at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of MARTIN UNGRICH, deceased, viz:

SEVENTH AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 415 7th av., east side, 24.5 south of 33d st. Lot, 22x68.6.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lot No. 156 West 33d st., in the rear of the 7th av. property.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—The two four-story brick houses (with stores) and lots on the north-west corner of 8th av. and 128th st., and two vacant lots west side of 8th av.,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$34,000 U. P. 1st	99½	100 Mich. Central	74½
12,000 do	99⅝	100 do	74¼
63,000 do	99¾	500 Lake Shore	74⅞
10,000 U. P. S. F'd	93	100 Union Pacific	73½
1,000 U. P. L'd Gt	96¾	1400 do	73⅝
1,000 do	97	1000 do	73½
5,000 North-west C.	90¾	400 North-western	45⅝
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	26	500 do	45½
5,000 do	26½	100 North-west. Pf	58½
200 At. & Pacific Tel.	26½	200 Tol. & Wab...s3.	15¾
2200 Western Un	77¾	25 do	15⅞
500 do.......b3.	77⅞	600 do	16⅛
1700 do	77⅝	300 do	16
3200 Pacific Mail	43⅛	300 do.......b3.	16¼
4100 do	43¼	45 do	16⅛
6200 do	43⅜	100 do.......s3.	16⅛
25 do	43½	300 Rock Island..b3.	103⅞
400 do.......s3.	43⅜	200 St. Paul Pref	59⅞
1400 do.......b3.	43¼	60 Del. Lack. & W	114⅝
1200 do	43¼	800 Ohio & Miss...s3.	28½
500 do.......b3.	43⅜	500 H. & St. Jo. Pf	34
100 N. Y. C. & H	102	50 N. J. Southern	7
300 Erie Railway..b3.	29⅞	100 do	5
300 do	29⅞	30 C., C. & I. C	6⅞
200 do	29⅝	200 Pac. R. of Mo	47½
400 do	29⅞	200 St. L. & Iron M	17½
2200 do.......b3.	30	100 St. L. & Kan. C	30½
100 do	30⅛		

MONDAY, April 12—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was noted in Wall street for a further restoration of confidence in values, arising out of the improved surroundings of finance, trade, and commerce. The great ease in the monetary situation is probably nowhere better illustrated than in the weekly statement of the associated banks, which shows a liquidation in the loans and discounts of $1,291,400, notwithstanding considerable activity on the Stock Exchange and liberal purchases in the open market of mercantile paper by many of the associated banks. The increase of $4,859,000 in specie is the natural effect of the restoration to bank of the gold recently tied up by the Gold Room speculation. This gold was released last week, but not in time to appear fully in the bank averages, and hence the large increase in the statement issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last. The decrease of $1,416,900 in legal tenders can be easily explained; the average at the opening of the week was a declining one, in consequence of the money previously sent to the interior to effect the 1st of April settlements, but at the close currency was flowing back again, and this turned the tide, although sufficient time did not elapse to offset the previous decrease. The legal-tender average is now generally understood to be a rising one, and bank officers expect to see this demonstrated in the next statement by an increase. The deposits are up $1,017,600, and the circulation $63,800. The banks make a gratifying gain in the reserve of $3,187,700, which strengthens them materially, and brings the excess of reserve above legal requirements up to $8,970,975. From this time out the chances are favorable for a continued gain in reserve, especially as legal-tenders are coming in from the interior, and large payments will be made in the early future on account of dividends, interest, and the redemption of bonds. The outlook of the money market is favorable to ea e and moderate rates of interest, the effect of which will be beneficial to the general working of trade and commerce. The May and July disbursements always bring to Wall street a large number of investors for the purchase of securities, and already good bonds and stocks are feeling the impetus of an advanced demand. The purchases this year are likely to be made more freely and with greater confidence than last year, for the reason that business prospects are much better, and the railroads are coming out of the late trying ordeal in better condition than was generally expected. The reduction in working expenses during 1874 was greater in many cases than the decrease in gross earnings, thus increasing the net results. The recent advance in cereals, here and at the West, has been considerable, and, consequently, a great change for the better has been made in the condition of the producing classes. As the case now stands, the remaining surplus of wheat and other grain in the hands of the farmers is likely to be marketed at some profit on the cost of production; whereas, only a short time since, the quotations then current showed a loss. The advance in hog products is another important element in furthering prosperity at the West; and the West cannot reach prosperity again without the East feeling it very sensibly in an increased demand for domestic and foreign fabrics, and such other articles as this section generally supplies to the West. The general trade of the City during the week was fair in extent. The dry-goods jobbers succeeded in distributing considerable amounts of merchandise, although generally in small invoices. Other branches of trade show improving business, but some will not be active until navigation is fully resumed. In all quarters business is conducted with great conservatism, and mercantile affairs generally are on a sound basis, which accounts for the growing confidence in and liberal purchases of commercial paper. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 3.	April 10.	April 11, '74.
Loans	$279,554,600	$278,263,200	$293,065,300
Specie	9,655,500	14,524,500	25,837,400
Legal Tenders	49,836,800	48,419,900	55,573,800
Deposits	214,876,100	215,893,700	238,691,700
Circulation	21,436,500	21,500,800	26,797,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	April 3.	April 10.	Differences.
Specie	$9,665,500	$14,524,500	Inc. $4,859,000
Legal tenders	49,836,800	48,419,900	Dec. 1,416,900
Total reserve	$59,502,300	$62,944,400	Inc. $3,442,100
Reserve required ag't deposits	53,719,025	53,973,425	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$5,783,275	$8,970,975	Inc. $3,187,700

On the Stock Exchange there was an improvement in investment and speculative shares, the market, with few exceptions, closing at the advanced quotations. The rise in prices was 1 to nearly 5 ℘ cent., the stocks most prominent in the upward movement having been Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-Jersey Central, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Western Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. The range of Union Pacific was 69 to 73⅞, the closing transactions on Saturday having been within ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. of the highest point. The dealings in this stock excited special interest, because the traffic returns of the company continue to show large gains, the earnings for the first week in April this year being $237,117 27, against $135,713 22 for the corresponding time in 1874, an increase of $101,404 05, equal to a gain of over 75 ℘ cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 111¼ to 115½, and New-Jersey Central from 110 to 113, the latter ex-dividend, the demand for these stocks having been quite active at times. Lake Shore was more prominent than of late, and advanced over 2 ℘ cent., reaching 75½. St. Paul common rose from 38⅜ to 40⅛, and preferred from 57 to 59⅞. Pacific Mail ranged at 45½@41¾@44⅝@43@43⅜, the dealings having been large and attended with considerable animation. On Saturday the committees of the Pacific Mail and Panama Companies held a meeting, but failed to come to any definite understanding in regard to the proposed new contract, though it is believed in some quarters that steps will yet be taken to effect an amicable working arrangement. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 24¼ to 28½ early in the week and was actively traded in, owing to the arrangements made for the extension of the company's wires to several important points in the West. There was a subsequent reaction to 25⅞, the stock closing at 26½. Western Union opened on Monday at 77 and closed on Saturday at 77⅞, the two extremes of the week having been 76⅝ and 78⅝. New-York Central and Rock Island were firmer and advanced over 1 ℘ cent. The remainder of the list attracted less attention.

The monetary situation presented no important change, the supply of capital seeking employment having been largely in excess of the demand. The highest rate for call loans was 6 ℘ cent., but by far the greater portion of the business was at 4@5 ℘ cent., while at the close balances were freely offered at 2½@3 ℘ cent. Discounts were quoted at 5½ to 7 ℘ cent.

The sterling exchange market was firm, and sales were advanced from $4 85 and $4 89½ to $4 86½ and $4 90½, but at the close the demand fell off slightly, and rates were reduced to $4 86 and $4 90. The advance in exchange imparted firmness to the gold market, and the price advanced from 114½ to 115⅜, with a late reaction to 115⅛. The loan market was easy, and cash gold loaned most of the time at 1 to 3 ℘ cent. for carrying.

There was a more animated business in Government bonds, and prices advanced ¼ to 1⅛ ℘ cent. for all descriptions; 1862s were exceptionally steady, and remained at 118@118¼ throughout the week. The demand was active, and purchases of round lots were made for the account of financial institutions and individual capitalists. The market closed strong. Railroad mortgages were active, and higher prices prevailed for the leading bonds. The Pacific issues made a steady improvement, and at the close the demand was unusually active at the highest prices. New-York Central, Harlem, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Morris and Essex, and other well-established issues commanded full prices. In State bonds there was more activity, and prices were firmer.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, April 11, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	116¼	115⅛	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118¼	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	120½	120
American Gold	115⅜	114½	113½
New-York Central	102⅛	100⅞	99¾
Rock Island	103⅝	102¼	101⅞
Pacific Mail	45½	41¾	47⅝
St. Paul	40⅛	39⅜	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59⅞	57	77
Western Union	78⅝	76⅝	77⅞
Union Pacific	73⅞	69	37
Lake Shore	75½	73¼	76¾
Wabash	16¼	15⅛	45⅜
North-western	45⅞	44⅞	54⅛
North-western Preferred	58½	58	70¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	115½	111¼	107½
New-Jersey Central	113	110	106⅛
Panama	121	120	111
Erie	30⅜	28⅞	37⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	28⅜	29¾
C., C. & I. C.	7	6⅛	32½
Harlem	131	130½	128

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102	102	101⅞	102
Erie	30¼	29⅜	30	30⅛
Lake Shore	75¼	74¾	74¾	75
Wabash	16¼	15¾	16	16¼
North-western	45¾	45½	45½	45⅝
North-western Pref	58½	58½	58½	58¾
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	40	39⅜	39¾	39⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	59⅞	59¼	59¾	60
Pittsburg	92½	92½	92⅜	92½
Del., Lack. & Western	115¼	114½	114⅞	115¼
Michigan Central	74½	74¼	74¼	74⅜
Union Pacific	73⅞	72⅞	73½	73⅝
C., C. & Ind. Central	6⅞	6⅞	5⅞	6½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
Hannibal & St. Jos. Pf.	34	34	34	35½
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¾
Missouri Pacific	47¾	47¾	47	48
Western Union	78⅜	77⅛	77¾	77⅞
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	27
Pacific Mail	44⅜	43	43¼	43⅜
Quicksilver	23	23	22⅛	23½
Quicksilver Pref	30	29⅞	28½	30

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	February	$30,161,910
August	32,101,567	March 6	10,819,850
September	30,343,091	March 13	7,223,850
October	28,983,335	March 20	7,960,911
November	23,949,367	March 27	7,127,029
December	24,085,984	April 3	8,866,590
January	24,684,968	April 10	8,878,316
Total			$277,046,987
Total same date, 1874			286,160,050
Decrease in 1875			$9,113,063

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	Feb. 16	$3,952,584
August	24,584,859	Feb. 23	5,133,631
September	21,090,714	March 2	3,469,070
October	27,285,552	March 9	5,242,600
November	19,988,235	March 16	5,127,000
December	23,504,786	March 23	4,104,679
January	16,286,303	March 30	4,170,069
Feb. 9	4,382,576	April 6	4,596,059
Total			$196,972,501
Total to same date, 1874			235,176,116
Decrease in 1875			$38,203,615
Gold, April 10, 1875			115
Gold, April 11, 1874			113½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	February	$3,763,118
August	7,316,397	March 6	588,761
September	2,222,533	March 13	664,270
October	1,614,753	March 20	826,991
November	4,448,600	March 27	639,283
December	12,497,641	April 3	535,935
January	10,119,325	April 10	593,992
Total			$49,337,237
Total to same date, 1874			30,299,458
Increase in 1875			$19,037,779

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,952,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,839
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,306
March 6	2,712,700	1,358,000
March 13	2,232,550	486,009
March 20	1,712,000	207,700
March 27	2,738,965	238,418
April 3	2,494,200	185,700
April 10	2,834,790	61,474
Total	$91,350,458	$55,234,034
Total in 1874	91,487,281	50,256,861

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL bond-holders who favor the enforcement of the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 13th, at 12 o'clock M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Beans, bbls	134	E. Oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pks	6	Leather, sides	16,699
Flour, bbls	6,947	Pea-nuts, bags	125
Wheat, bushels	28,000	Resin, bbls	2,911
Corn, bushels	16,160	Spirits Turp., bbls	574
Oats, bushels	10,300	Tar, bbls	66
Malt, bushels	5,400	Sugar, bbls	174
Barley, bushels	5,000	Oil-cake, pks	530
Grass-seed, bags	537	Pork, pks	515
Candles, pks	25	Cut-meats, pks	252
Copper, bbls	16	Lard, tcs	456
Dried Fruit, pks	156	Butter, pks	2,945
Eggs bbls	815	Cheese, pks	1,523
Grease, pks	14	Stearine, pks	6[illegible]
Hops, bales	4	Tallow, pks	60
Hemp, bales	2[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	22
Cotton, bales	706	Tobacco, pks	110
Hides, No.	67	Skins, bales	2
Hides, bdls	97[illegible]	Wool, bales	31
Lead, pigs	245	Whisky, bbls	609

ASHES—Have been inactive at former rates. Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $7 87½@$8 ℘ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been offered with reserve, and has been in demand at from 33c.@35c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Meet with a slow sale at unaltered prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔.

COAL—Have been comparatively quiet and somewhat unsettled in price. Offerings of most kinds moderate. Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Is selling very slowly, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, on a fair demand; 5,000 bags Rio; ex Lubra, sold at Baltimore, at 18c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with prices quoted easier, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 188 bales, (of which 38 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, and 88 bales to spinners....The offerings of options for forward delivery were much more liberal, and prices were depressed ⅛c. ℘ ℔., leading to an active business. The later dealings indicated a more confident demand, with an improvement of 1-16c.@3-32c. ℘ ℔. from the lowest figures of the day, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,800 bales, of which 14,800 bales were on last evening, and 30,000 bales to-day, with 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; May, 16½c.@16 7-32c.; June, 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; July, 16 5-32c.; August, 17 9-32c.@17 5-16c.; September, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; October, 16⅝c.; November, 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; December, 16 7-32c.@16¼c., and January, 16 7-16c.@16½c. ℘ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 706 bales, including 268 bales by railway, and at all the shipping ports to-day 5,215 bales, against 4,960 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 6,692 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,140,400 bales, (including 1,442,551 bales to Great Britain, and 697,849 bales to the Continent,) against 2,262,727 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—A fair inquiry prevails for supplies, which have been generally quoted steady as to price, with Hogshead Staves at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

CORDAGE—Trade has been quite dull in this line, yet values have not varied materially.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in very limited demand, as a rule, with values generally quoted weak and irregular.

FISH—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for supplies, at, in most instances, steady rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ℘ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ℘ bbl; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring at 85c.@90c. ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been quite liberal since our last, largely in shipping grades of stock, at a shade stronger prices, closing firmly. The sales since our last have been 22,800 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 60; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 45@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$6; poor to very good round-hooop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 20@$6, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 11,200 bbls. shipping stock of which were 3,000 bbls. Western, to arrive in April, at current rates....Southern Flour, steady, on sales of 900 bbls....Rye Flour, wanted and advancing; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly superfine at $5@$5 25....Corn Meal firm, on sales of 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after, especially for export, and has been quoted rather easier in price toward the close, the increasing firmness in ocean freights operating, to some extent, against the outward movement. Holders, however, were not offering stock with much urgency. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 129,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 31 for poor to strictly prime No. 1 Spring, mostly at $1 30@$1 31 for car stock, (part to arrive:) $1 23@$1 26 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 26 for prime, afloat; $1 22@$1 25 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 23, in store; $1 21@$1 24 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 29 for ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 20@$1 22 for fair average; and within the previous range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Western....New Corn has been in very brisk demand again to-day, in good part for export, though, reported also in part on speculative account, at an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing firmly; offerings limited. The bulk of the business has been in new Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 277,000 bushels, at 92c.@95c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 92c.@93c. in store, and 94c.@95c. afloat, closing at 93c.@94c. in store, and 95c. for prime, afloat; 93c. for Toledo Mixed, to arrive: 93c.@95c. for new Yellow Western, ℘ bushel....Old Corn has also been in more request, at improved prices; 16,000 bushels sold at 95c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store....Rye held above the views of buyers and inactive....Barley dull and heavy; 16,000 bushels California reported sold within the range of $1 17½@$1 22 in store and delivered; and 2,500 bushels Canada West on private terms....Barley-malt quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 1,800 bushels six-rowed State at $1 50, with 60 days' credit; and 600 bushels two-rowed State, at $1 38, cash....Canada Peas nominally unchanged....Oats have been in fair request at firm prices, with sales reported, since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 73c.@75c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 75c.@77c. for White Western and State; and 74c.@75c. for Mixed State, ℘ bushel. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed quote essentially as in our last; trade slow....The week's exports hence for European ports included 13,293 bbls. Flour, 399,900 bushels Wheat, 122,114 bushels Corn, —— bushels Rye, and 25,871 bushels Peas.

GUNNY CLOTH—Held with increasing firmness, on a fair demand. Sales, 1,400 rolls and 1,250 half rolls Domestic at 12⅝c.

HARDWARE—Has been generally quoted firmer, with a fair business reported as in progress.

HIDES—Have been offering more urgently and quoted weak in price, on a limited inquiry. The week's receipts have been 20,428 Hides, and 155 bales do. Sales, 23,765 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¾ ℔.; 1,235 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22¾ ℔., on private terms; 1,450 Dry Montevideo, 20¼ ℔. at 24c., gold, 4 months; usual selection; 990 Dry Rio Grande, Ox, 20½ ℔. at 23c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, 19½ ℔., at 22c., gold, 6 months, usual selection; 650 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, &c., 20½ ℔.; 800 Dry California Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 5,475 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 ℔., part at 21c., gold, cash less 2 per cent., selected; 3,290 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔., part at 21½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 635 Dry Payta, 24 ℔.; 450 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 ℔., on private terms; 5,880 Dry Texas, 23 to 25 ℔., at 19½c. to 22¼c., currency, cash, to 4 months, selected; 320 Dry Southern, 17 ℔.; 1,800 Dry Mexican and Texas Kip, 10 ℔.; 1,000 Dry Salted Matamoras, 34 ℔.; 4,490 Wet-salted Texas Hides and Kips, 20 to 60 ℔., on private terms; and 300 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 10c., currency, and to-day, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 19¾ ℔., at 23½c., gold, 4 months' credit; 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 133 Savanilla, and 1,800 City Slaughter on private terms; 1,100 dry Texas at 20¾c., cash.... The stock in first hands here this morning was 220,800 Hides and 830 bales do., against 60,950 Hides and 459 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Foreign in good demand and very firm in price: 575 hhds. Matanzas were purchased for refining at 43¾c. for 51.90 test; and 232 hhds. and 16 tcs. Mayaguez, very choice, for jobbing purposes, at 57c. ℘ gallon. A cargo of 619 hhds. and 56 tcs. Matanzas, and another of 502 pchs. and 49 tcs. Caibarien of recent receipt, were represented as having been imported by refiners. A cargo of 484 hhds. Arecibo, and invoices of 187 pchs. and 8 bbls. Port Spain, and 50 hhds. Caibarien, just arrived, have not yet been marketed. New-Orleans firm and in request.

NAILS—Have been in rather better request, mostly in a jobbing way, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request on a firm basis as to values. We quote within the range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ℘ 280 ℔. Sales have been made of 5,900 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 10; 400 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4, and 150 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$6 50 ℘ 280 ℔....Tar has been very quiet and quoted at $2@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls. merchantable at 36½c.@37c., closing at 37c. ℘ gallon, showing more firmness.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately inquired for, with Western, in bags, quoted at $47@$47 50, currency.... The week's receipts have been 5,913 pks.; exports, 33,390 bags.

PETROLEUM—Has been very moderately sought after, and quoted weak and drooping as to values; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c., on sales of 500 bbls.... Refined, here, at 13¾c., on sales of 7,000 bbls.; at Philadelphia at 13¾c., and at Baltimore at 13⅞c.@14c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted much lower on a moderate business. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 50; 150 bbls. Extra Clear at $23 75; 70 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 75 from dock; 70 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., April option, at $22 25; 250 bbls., May, at $22 25, and 500 bbls., June, at $22 50, with July quoted at $22 62½ ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 10¾c. for City on a less active demand, and freer offering....Cut-meats held very firmly at previous quotations, but quiet. Sales, 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c., 300 tcs. Smoked Hams on private terms, and sundry job lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon quiet, the scarcity of stock and very full prices claimed checking operations. Long Clear quoted at 12¼c., Short Clear at 12½c....Lard, comparatively dull for early delivery, but quoted firm, with sales reported of 67 tcs. Western Steam at 15 9-16c., quoted at the close at 15⅝c.; 32 tcs. good Western Kettle at 15½c., 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15⅛c.@15¼c., 240 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c., 600 tcs. Refined for the West Indies, part at 15¼c. And for forward delivery a fair business has been reported in Western Steam, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 3,000 tcs., May options, at 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; 500 tcs., June, at 15 11-16c., closing at 15¾c.; and 1,000 tcs., July, at 15⅞c. ℘ ℔....Of Beef, 100 bbls. sold at steady rates; and of Beef Hams, 80 bbls. at $21 50 ℘ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, without change of moment....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,127 pks. Pork, 1,140 pks. Beef, 7,126 pks. Bacon, 15,194 pks. Lard, 19,570 pks. Cheese, and 1,081 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Carolina ordinary to very choice, quoted steady from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in comparatively limited demand, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted wholly nominal in the absence of business; Crude at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted rather dearer, with a good home-trade inquiry noted, partly on account of country dealer; offerings much lighter. Prime to choice State quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to choice Western at 11¾c.@11⅝c., and Pennsylvania (nominal) at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔. Sales have been reported of 125 bags prime State at 11½c.; 250 bags prime Western at 11½c.; closing with this rate bid, and 50 bags do. at 11⅝c. ℘ ℔....Rough Flax has been quiet, but firm within the previous range of from $2 10@$2 35, from cars, dock, and store, on a limited offering....Timothy has been inactive since our last, with sales reported of a car-load at $2 55, and small lots from store at $2 65@$2 85, chiefly at $2 75@$2 80 ℘ bushel....Calcutta Linseed dull, but steady, at $2 07½@$2 10, gold, ℘ 56 ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request at full previous prices; receipts, 111 bales; sales, 7,000 ℔. Truxillo, 5,000 ℔. Puerto Cabello, 2,000 ℔. Central American, 9,000 ℔. Mexican, and 4,000 ℔. Matamoras, on private terms....Goat, dull and weak in price; receipts, 1,269 bales; sales 260 bales Curacoa, 143 bales Puerto Cabello, 50 bales Texas, and 29 bales Payta, within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw quoted 1-16c. ℘ ℔. higher, and fairly active, with fair to good Refining closing at 7 15-16c.@8 3-16c.; sales, to-day, 1,481 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 7½c.@8⅛c.; 400 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9c.; 930 bxs. Clayed, at 8⅛c.@8¼c., and 700 hhds. Melado, at 6⅜c. ℘ ℔....Refined, more sought after, with Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and other kinds as before.

STARCH—Has been quoted firm, but rather quiet. Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in less request with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 80,000 ℔. at 8 11-16c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔.; market firm. The week's exports have been 1,955 pks....Stearine held at 16½c. for choice City, in hhds., and 15¾c. for prime Western, in tcs., but quiet.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light demand, with Arctic at $1 05@$1 10, gold; South, 90c.@95c., gold, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 13½ ℘ gallon, showing a steady market.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been limited since our last. Grain room has been offered with reserve and quoted firm; rates otherwise without material alteration. The chartering business has been very moderate in the local market. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain has been most sought after. Rates barely steady. From the outports the advices were of slow movements and generally weak markets....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 tcs. Lard (taken a few days since) at 20s.@22s. 6d., chiefly at 22s. 6d.; 100 tons Tallow, at 21s. 3d. ℘ ton.; and, by steam, 2,300 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton; 150 bbls. Apples, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 5,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 hhds. Molasses, at 35s. And an American schooner, 569 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Pensacola, at 130s. And an American ship, with 2,000 bales Cotton, from Galveston, (for Liverpool consignment,) at ½d. ℘ ℔. And a British ship, 1,238 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; and, by steam, 50 tons Leather, at 45s. ℘ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions at 5s. ℘ tierce, and 3¾d. ℘ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, on private terms; and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℘ 280 ℔....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 499 tons, hence, with about 3,300 qrs. Grain at 5s. ℘ quarter; a British steam-ship, 1,135 tons, hence, with about 6,000 qrs. Grain, (on foreign charter;) a Swedish bark, with about 2,000 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; a Russian bark, 281 tons, with about 2,200 qrs. do., from do., at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter, and a German bark, 335 tons, with about 2,200 qrs. do., from do., (on foreign charter)....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye, in bags, at 7d. ℘ bushel; 250 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 300 bbls. Resin at 4s. ℘ 280 ℔.; 1,200 pks. Provisions at 25s.; 550 pks. Starch on private terms; 1,500 sides Leather at ¾c. ℘ ℔.; 100 tons Machinery at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 475 pks. Tobacco at 20s., for cases. Also a British ship, 998 tons, hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s.; a Norwegian bark, 663 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. do. at 4s., (with option of Hamburg,) and a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with Resin, reported on private terms, quoted at 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ 280 ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 cases Tobacco, on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark and a British bark, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 ℘ bbl.; an American bark, 234 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to $1 25 ℘ bbl.; and a British brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $20....For Santos, a British bark, 599 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $19.... For Aspinwall, three schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $4 ℘ ton....For Cape Haytien, an American schooner, 208 tons, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $9, and back, with Logwood, for a port north of Hatteras, at $5....For Bardadoes, a brig, about 170 tons with general cargo from Philadelphia, reported at $600, gold....For Barbados and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, about 200 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,900, gold.... For Baracoa and back to New-York, an American schooner, 226 tons, reported at $1,500....For Nevis and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, about 170 tons, reported at $1,600....For Machias, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $9....For Newburyport, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8 25....For Brunswick, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $7 75....For Albany, three schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, within the range of $8 50@$9 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Petroleum easy at 13⅞c. for Refined, April; 14¼c. early May; 9⅝c. for Crude in bbls. and 6⅜c. in bulk. Cuba Molasses held at 43c. for 50 test, and do. Sugar at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. Clover-seed wanted at 11¼c.@11½c. for Pennsylvania and 10¾c. for new Western; Timothy is worth $2 50 and Flax-seed $1 90. Provisions firm; sales Mess Pork at $22 50; Beef Hams, $15@$23; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12¾c., and Lard at 15½c.@15¾c. Flour firmer and in fair demand; sales, 900 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour held at $5. Wheat in steady demand at $1 28@$1 30 for Red, and $1 30@$1 33 for Amber. Rye held at $1 10. Corn commands full figures; sales of Yellow at 90c.@91c. Oats less active; sales of White at 73c., and mixed at 70c. Whisky steady at $1 14 for Western, iron-bound bbls. Butter quiet; New Butter brisk at 26c.@30c. for New-York and Bradford Co. Extras; 28c.@30c. for do., do., Firsts; 23c.@25c. for do. do., Seconds; Western Extras, 23c.@25c.; do., Second, 16c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; New-York Prime, 14¾c.@15¾c.; Western fine, 16¼c.@16¾c. Eggs declining; demand light; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 23c.@24c.; Western do., 22c.@23c.; Southern do., 22.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 04½ for Fresh; $1 02 for Regular, spot; $1 06, May; $1 07⅛, June; Rejected, 91½c.@92c. Corn buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 70½c.@70⅝c., spot; 78¾c. bid for May; 77⅞c. bid for June; Rejected, 71¾c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2 58½c., spot; 62⅜c. bid for May; Rye in fair demand and firm. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 08, spot. Pork in fair demand and lower at $21 50, spot; $21 55, May; $21 75@$21 80, June. Lard in fair demand, lower at $15 20, spot; $15 25, May; $15 45, June. Bulk Meats dull, declining; Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 11½c.; Short Clear do., 11¾c. Whisky dull, nominal. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 10.—Flour scarce; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 12½@$6 50; choice, $6 75@$7 25. Corn—Good supply; fair demand; White Mixed, 92c.; White and Yellow, 93c.; Yellow Mixed, 88c. Oats firm; moderate demand; good supply; sales at 79c. Hay dull; prime, $26; choice, $28. ℘ ton. Pork dull; declining; extra heavy Mess offering at $23; no buyers. Dry-salted Meats; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Hams—Limited jobbing demand at 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet; tierce, packers, 14¾c.@15c.; Refined, 15½c.; Keg, 16c. Molasses active; large sales; 1,200 bbls. sold to grocers at 50c.@53c. for common to fair. Whisky dull; nominally $1 12 for Louisiana and ordinary Western rectified; $1 15@$1 16 for choice Western; others unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 58½@$5 59. Gold, $1 15@$1 15¼.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat lower and weak; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29½@$1 30½. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 75c.@77c. Oats declining; No. 2, 65½c.@67c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 11. Pork declining; Mess, $22. Dry-salted Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¾c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard nominally, 15c. Live Hogs strong, active; shippers, $6 25@$7 25.; Bacon, $7 25@$7 75; good to extra, $8@$8 50. Cattle, good demand, scarce; sales of good native Steers at $5 65@$5 90; fair shippers, $5 75; good native butchers' Steers, $5 25@$5 65; mixed stock, $4 25@$5 10; native stockers, $4@$5. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat firm; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 16; 3 cars No. 1 do. at $1 22. Corn dull, but firm; sales, 4 cars new at 83c., on the track and in store. Oats retailing at 70c. Rye offered at $1 05 for State. Barley neglected. Seeds active and strong; sales, 500 bushels medium Clover at $8; 500 bushels large Clover at $9; 1,500 bushels Timothy at $2 50@$2 75. Pork and Lard firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 33; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 20@$1 22; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; Southern White, 88c.@90c.; Southern Yellow, 91½c.; Western Mixed, 91½c. Oats firm; Southern, 76c.@77c.; Western White, 72c.@73c.; Western Mixed, 70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork steady at $22 50@$23. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Butter steady and in fair demand; good to extra fine Western tubs and rolls, 16c.@22c. Petroleum nominal at 6⅜c.@6½c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 13½@$1 14.

BOSTON, April 10.—Flour—Demand has improved with better feeling, with some speculative inquiry; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75 for common Extras, $5 75@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6@$6 75 for White Wheat, Ohio Indiana, and Michigan; $6@$7 for Illinois, and $6@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extras, and choice Family and Fancy Minnesota at $7@$8 50. Corn firm but quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 93c.@95c. Oats, 73c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, fine Feed, and Middlings, $29@$31 ℘ ton. Receipts—5,638 bbls. Flour, 14,588 bushels Corn, 12,925 bushels Wheat, 5,950 bushels Oats, 5,952 bushels Shorts, 1,200 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07¼; No. 2 do., $1@$1 01¼; May, $1 05¼; June, $1 06. Oats nominal; No. 2, fresh, in store, 59c.; May, 61c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 73c., cash; 75½c., May. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, in store, $1 10. Barley quiet and easier; No. 2 Spring, $1 08; No. 3 do. in moderate demand at 98c. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Mess Pork, $21 90, cash and April. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11½c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, loose, 8½c.; boxed, 8⅜c.; Middles, boxed, 11½c.@12¼c. Prime Lard steady; Steam, 15¼c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour firm; Family, $5 10@$5 20. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 18. Corn steady at 73c.@75c. Oats firm at 65c.@70c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 15@$1 17. Barley unchanged. Butter dull, unchanged. Clover-seed scarce; firm; higher at 11¼c.@11½c. Pork dull; declining at $21 75@$22. Lard steady; Steam, 15⅛c; Kettle, 15¼c. Bulk Meats quiet; weak; small sales; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Bacon in fair demand; lower; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Live Hogs, firm; scarce; unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 10.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 21½@$1 22; extra do., $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 19@$1 19½; May, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 2 Red, $1 19@$1 19½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 20. Corn steady; High Mixed, 80½c.@80¾c.; Low Mixed, 76c.@76¾c; White, 78c.; no grade, 75c. Oats steady; White, 66¼c.@66½c.; Michigan, 64½c. Clover-seed, $6 75@$6 80. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 10; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; shelled, 73c.@74c. Oats steady at 61c.@63c. Provisions steady. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 14c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Prime Steam rendered, 15c.; Kettle, 15½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 71c.@73c. Oats quiet at 66c.@67c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c. and 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15¼c.; Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 10. Bagging firm, advancing tendency; sales at 12¾c.@13½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34c. Resin quiet but firm; Strained, $1 70; Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 50.

DETROIT, April 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, firm; Extra, $1 24; No. 1, $1 21½@$1 22; Amber, $1 16¼. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 77c. Oats quiet, unchanged; White Western, 65¼c.@65½. Clover-seed, $7. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 10.—Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 35; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 40. Corn-meal, $35, bolted, $40, unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Ship-stuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ℘ ton.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Cattle active, steady, firm; receipts, 1,000 head common to extra at $5 25@$6 40; choice, $5 85@$6 25; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; shipments, 3,800 head. Live Hogs active, higher, strong; receipts, 6,000 head; light, $7 50@$8 10; heavy, $8@$8 50 for ordinary to good; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep quiet, but firm, unchanged; receipts, 1,100 head.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Wheat steady; sales, two cars No. 1 Amber State at $1 30. Rye brings $1 freely in the street; store lots held $1 05@$1 10. Oats dull; sales one car by sample at 70c. Corn firm; sales, 2,000 bushels. Western mixed at 90c. Barley steady, but quiet; sales 1,500 bushels Canada on private terms. Malt steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,039 bales; sales, 833 bales; stock, 40,061 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 437 bales; gross, 1,724 bales; exports, to France, 1,827 bales; coastwise, 609 bales; sales, 4,350 bales; stock, 166,858 bales.

MOBILE, April 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; net receipts, 465 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,127 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 8,737 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 999 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,517 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; new 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 26@26¼; do., preferred, 37.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾.

2 P. M.—Paris despatches quote Rentes at 63f. 75c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 10, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 72s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 67s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American. Cotton to arrive is dull. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans; nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d.@26s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, April 10—3 P. M.—Sugar, 24s.@25s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 24s.@24s. 6d. for do. afloat.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s.@26s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, April 10.—Sugar—Speculative demand prices higher; foreign news regarded as favorable; demand good at full prices; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14¾@15½ reals ℘ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 18½c.@22c.; Molasses Sugar, 11@11½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 11¼@11¾ reals; fair to good Refining, 12@12½ reals; Grocery grades, 15½@16¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 349,500 bxs. and 70,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 46,000 bxs. and 10,500 hhds. Exported during the week, 17,000 bxs. and 7,800 hhds., including 4,700 bxs. and 6,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses—Clayed and Muscovado, 6¼@6½ reals ℘ keg. Bacon, $44@$46 ℘ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $65@$73 ℘ quintal. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $44@$46 ℘ quintal. Lard—In kegs, $42 50@$43 ℘ quintal; in tins, $47@$48. Potatoes, $11@$12 ℘ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $13@$14 ℘ arroba; White, $19@$22. Honey, 5@5¼ reals ℘ gallon. Naval Stores firm. Lumber nominal; White Pine, $64@$65 ℘ M; Pitch Pine, $50@$53. Shooks quiet; Box, 9@9¼ reals; Sugar Hhds., 44 reals; Molasses Hhds., 44 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved, $85@$95 ℘ M. Freights quiet and weak; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba—for the United States ℘ box of Sugar, $1@$1 25; loading at Havana for the United States—℘ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders 42s. 6d.@45s. ℘ ton; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba—for the United States, ℘ hhd. of Sugar $6@$6 25; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@52s. 6d. Spanish Gold, 218@219; American, 223@224. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 114@115 premium; on London, 138@140 premium; on Paris, 114@115 premium.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 10.—No material change in the Wool market since last week. The demand has been fair and prices steady, with no great pressure on buyers. Medium Fleeces, and Combing and Delaine Fleeces are so scarce and wanted that all available lots are readily taken at full figures. The sales of Fleeces have been rather limited the past week. A choice lot of 10,000 ℔. No. 1 Ohio sold, it is supposed, as high as 60c.; but for a choice XX it is difficult to realize 53c.@54c., and a low X, if in good condition, is now about as valuable as a good XX, or even Picklock. The range of prices has been from 52c.@60c., 1,075 ℔. having been taken at this range, and, with the exception of some small lots of Michigan at 49½c.@52c., this is about all the Fleece Wool that has been disposed of the past week. Good domestic Combing and Delaines have been sold at 63c.@66c., and choice lots would readily sell at the latter price and upward. The new Kentucky clip is near at hand, and some contracts have already been made, but prices have not been fixed, and this clip of Combing Wool, being the earliest in the field, will meet with a ready sale. The principal movement in domestic Wool has been confined to Pulled, nearly half of the sales this week being of that description, and good Supers and Combing Pulled command very full prices. Some very choice Eastern and Maine Supers have been sold as high as 55c.@57½c., but the bulk of the sales have been in the range of 50c.@52½c. Combing Pulled is firm and wanted at 52c.@59c., as to quality. The transactions in California Wool have been fair, comprising 255,000 ℔., nearly all of which was Fall Wool, at from 16c.@30c. The latter price was obtained for a fancy lot lately received, and is no criterion of the market. The principal sales of Fall have been in the range of 20c.@22c., and these prices include good average lots of this description. A lot of Spring Wool sold at 33c., the only transaction of the week.

FRENCH PROSECUTIONS OF BONAPARTISTS.

Some very petty prosecutions of Bonapartists for the technical offense of unauthorized hawking of books and prints are probably, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, only a blind. At any rate they constitute no set-off to the tolerance yet accorded to the high-handed operations of notorious Bonapartist Prefects. M. Lachaud, an eminent Paris publisher, a relative of his namesake, the eminent advocate, has been fined 500 francs for circulating without authorization 20,000 photographs of a Bonapartist agent named Jules Amigues. This is a person named in the Prefect of Police's report to the Nievre Commission as serving as a link between Imperialism and Socialism. It is difficult to conceive how the circulation of his portrait could have been worth paying for from Imperialist funds. But the evidence shows that in the town of St. Denis alone no less than 6,000 copies were thrust under the door of low lodging-houses. M. Jules Amigues being described at the bottom of the photograph as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the calculation probably was that a certain percentage of the recipients would look upon his advocacy of the Empire as honorable. In the Department of the Orne the curé of the Parish of Chambors has been fined fifty francs for having distributed portraits of the ex-Prince Imperial picking up bullets at Saarbruck, and also pamphlets written by M. Rouher's agent, the manager of the *Ordre*, M. Dugué de la Fanconnerie. It was stated in aggravation of the offense so slightly punished that the Mayor gave at a banquet the following toast: "To the Empire; and may God render to Napoleon III. in heaven all the good he has done on earth." At Montagne, in Normandy, an agent of the *Ordre* has been fined 500 francs for distributing photographs from Chiselhurst. Some few other prosecutions of the like kind are reported.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th...9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th.1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 16th.....2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th...7:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' STEAM-BOAT COMPANY FOR TROY AND POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The boats of this line will resume their regular trips for the season on MONDAY, April 12, leaving Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., daily except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Freight received on and after Monday.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' Line steamer J. B. Schuyler, from Pier No. 35 Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M. Fare, 75 cents, deck; cabin, $1 25; Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d March, 1875. mh29-law3w* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return ticket $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA......WED., April 14.*BOTHNIA..WED., April 28
*RUSSIA....WED., April 21 ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS........SATURDAY, May 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO........April 13, at 12 M.
NEVADA........May 4, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, April 13
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, April 27.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, Apl 14
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS........April 17.
CLARIBEL........May 6.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS........April 9.
ETNA........April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, Daniels, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first class........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class........22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class........20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 22d of April.

For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA........Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,

COLON, TANNER........April 15, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC........May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden Paris.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA........Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA........Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN........Saturday, May 15, at 2 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL........April 17 | DONAU........May 1
WESER........April 24 | MAIN........May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin........$100 gold.
Second cabin........60 gold.
Steerage........24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

EGYPT........SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE........WEDNESDAY, April 21, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA........Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA........Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Executors. CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York. o26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix. mh29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, Executors. d14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875. ja18-law6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874. o26-law6mM* CATHERINA S. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors. mh8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors. o19-law6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NASSAU BANK, plaintiffs, against B. F. ALLEN, defendant.—Summons No. 6—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars with interest from the 8th day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 9, 1875. H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of April, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney. ap12-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—Action to be tried in New-York County.—JOHN M. BRUCE, plaintiff, vs. THOMAS F. LACY and ELIZABETH LACY, his wife, defendants.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1875.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange at his office in Goshen, New-York.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney. ap12-law6wM

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY. BEtween THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875. CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, mh22-law13wM. Paterson, N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and View Haven Grove. MARTIN & MASKELL, 111 South st.

OUR IMPORT TRADE.

CURIOSITIES OF OUR TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WHAT WE PAY THEM FOR OUR HEAD-GEAR, COVERINGS FOR THE FEET AND HANDS, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, AND OTHER PERSONAL ADORNMENTS—IMPORTED PROVISIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

To most readers the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Commerce is not a very interesting book. It is a printed volume of over 1,000 pages, embracing a great variety of statistics, in tabulated form, concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. In turning the pages of this volume the eye grows weary with the great mass of figures presented, and it is laid down with a feeling of admiration for the industry and patience and ingenuity of those who labored in its compilation and arrangement. Few persons will spend much time in perusing the volume, and yet it is a book that may be read with interest and studied with profit.

The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, has just been published. It shows that during that year the value of goods and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries, and upon which duty was paid, amounted to $415,748,693. The amount of duty paid to the United States on that valuation was $160,388,905, or about thirty per cent. of the entire valuation of the goods imported. During the same period the value of goods and merchandise imported, and upon which, being on "the free list," no direct duty was imposed, amounted to $180,117,061. These values are, however, subject to what is known as "discriminating duty," and yielded to the United States in the shape of revenue $133,380. Discriminating duty is a duty of ten per cent. charged upon goods imported from countries other than those in which the goods were grown or manufactured, and goods imported in vessels owned in countries which discriminate against American vessels. The total value of goods imported for the year was $595,861,248. The total value of our exports for the year, reduced to a gold value, was $652,913,445, showing a balance in favor of the United States of $57,052,197. Of specie and bullion we imported $28,454,906 and exported $66,630,405, the balance against us being $38,175,499. Compared with the year 1873, the value of our exports for 1874 show an increase of $43,906,491, and our imports a decrease of $88,767,982.

An examination of the detailed statement of articles imported is an interesting and profitable study, and those who have never looked into this subject, nor worked for several hours picking out items and adding columns of figures to obtain results, will be surprised at the amount of money we annually pay for articles of personal dress and ornament manufactured in foreign countries. To show the extent and character of our expenditures for foreign merchandise of this class, the statement following has been prepared from the report of the Bureau of Statistics to which reference has been made. This statement does not embrace all the imported articles which may be properly classified as articles of dress and ornament, but a sufficient number is given to illustrate the folly of the American in going abroad to obtain from foreign manufacturers much that can be manufactured, at a lower price and of as good quality, at home. It is safe to say that at least thirty-three per cent. of the foreign merchandise embraced in the following statement can be obtained from American manufacturers, and that American industry and development is made to suffer to that extent by this diversion of trade to European markets.

WHAT WE PAY FOR PERSONAL DRESS.

For hats, bonnets, and hoods, and for trimmings for those articles, we paid in the last fiscal year $1,574,800, and on the same articles was paid $528,626 for duties, which will swell their first cost to over $2,000,000. But that is not all we paid for adorning and protecting our heads. Feathers and artificial flowers cost us $3,315,098. For human hair and articles manufactured from it, such as wigs, curls, and ringlets, we paid $1,117,945, and for hair-pins with which to give it poise and effect $96,480. Adding these items together we have $6,633,013, which represents the original cost of merchandise purchased by the people of the United States during the twelve months ending June 30, 1874, for adorning the head alone, and in that sum is not included the value of ribbons, which form a conspicuous part of the head-gear of our fashionable ladies. To cover our hands with gloves, mitts, and mittens cost us $4,972,068, and for the privilege of carrying fans we paid $464,430, which does not include the refreshing palm-leaf, of which we imported 70,131 dozens, at an expense of $8,029. For our handkerchiefs, hemmed and hemstitched, we paid $393,072, and for perfumery, cosmetics, and dentrifrices, $251,132. Our combs cost us $327,223. The cost of umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades ran up to $267,975, and $1,513,836 was paid for our pocket-knives. Many ladies will be surprised to learn that 165,971 dozen corsets, valued at $1,255,589, had to be imported to add to their symmetry and grace. The importation of a few additional dozens would have been equal to one corset for every woman in the State of New-York, according to the census of 1870. It required a larger expenditure of money to cover our pedal extremities than to cover and adorn our heads, $7,347,347 being the amount paid for hosiery, and that does not include the cost of garters. This hosiery is classified as follows: Cotton, $6,408,876; wool, 218,924 pounds, valued at $768,784; silk, $169,687. Considering the quantities of enamel to be seen on sale in our fancy stores, adorned with labels certifying their foreign origin, we get that article very cheap, as $207 was a sum sufficient to pay for all the enamel imported in 1874. Whether the enamel thus returned as imported was for purposes of personal adornment or for use in the mechanic arts the report does not state. For the ready-made clothing imported we expended $1,990,029, which does not, of course, embrace the clothing smuggled in by tourists returning home, nor does it include that suit of clothes Hon. Samuel S. Cox exhibited in the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress to illustrate his argument against a high tariff. Our appreciation for buttons is illustrated by the fact that we expended for those little articles $2,841,590. Our cotton laces, trimmings, and gimps cost $3,463,395; thread laces and insertings, $33,862; epaulets, laces, tassels, and other articles made of gold and silver, $102,444; embroideries of cotton, wool, linen, and silk, $3,837,539; velvets, velveteens, and braidings, $1,758,977; furs, dressed and undressed, $3,139,100. For braids, laces, fringes, and galloons, made of silk, we expended $2,678,274, and for silk ribbons we were required to pay $6,695,218, of which sum the United States received for duties the sum of $2,321,015, being about sixty per cent. of the importers' valuation of the ribbons.

THE COST OF DRESS GOODS.

We paid for dress and piece goods made of silk, $16,494,554, which is about equal to the sum paid for importations of wines and spirits; for silk velvets we paid $1,705,583; silk goods and goods mixed with silk, not otherwise specified, $10,491,078; silk and india-rubber goods, $273,737. The total value of our silk importations was $39,496,985, and that, it must be remembered, merely represents the cost of the merchandise delivered on our docks, with the freight unpaid. In piece goods made of wool we received 70,581,408 square yards, for which we paid, including duties, $35,372,764, an average cost of fifty cents in gold per square yard. Of piece goods manufactured of cotton we imported 49,107,047 square yards, worth $6,939,864, to which add $4,457,325 paid for duties, and the cost is swelled to $11,397,189. The quantity of piece goods imported, manufactured of wool and cotton, joined together, would cover a surface of thirty-nine square miles. For cotton goods not otherwise specified we paid $8,299,984, and for 13,026 pounds of wool Balmorals, $16,483.

SHAWLS, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY.

For 682,525 pounds of wool shawls we paid $3,380,978, and 364 silk shawls cost us $14,299, or about $40 for each shawl. Webbing, belting, binding, braids, and buttons, manufactured of wool, were valued at $1,668,289, and goods manufactured from flax, jute, or hemp foot up $14,405,873. To cover our floors with foreign carpets cost $6,172,564, while our beds were supplied with foreign blankets for the sum of $9,256. In the way of watches and jewelry we encouraged the foreign manufacturers to the extent of $2,883,875; imitations of jet, $379,041; bogus jewelry, $886,863, and coral, $36,596. To adorn ourselves with diamonds, cameos, mosaics, and other precious stones we paid $3,837,539. All the values here given include the amounts paid the United States for Customs duties, save in a few instances in which the amount paid for duties is separately stated. Freight and other expenses incidental to sea transportation are not included.

A few other articles may be mentioned which will prove of interest. While not articles of dress or ornament, most of them are nearly allied to such articles. Some of them are for our amusement, a few are articles of utility, and several are medicines and drugs. Beginning with small articles, we find that to import quill tooth-picks we have to pay $18,630, and for musical instruments, $1,123,814. The 31,291 packs of playing cards imported were invoiced at $5,733, and for the privilege of shuffling and dealing them we had to pay the United States $7,389, duties thus requiring an *ante* of $13,122 before we "cut" our cards of foreign manufacture. The first cost of our imported doll-babies was $555,409, that of our Christmas toys $616,057, while our Bologna sausage only cost $167,673, and our saurkraut only $8,875. For empty skins, into which we stuffed our own Bologna before consuming it, we had to pay $92,709. We broke 7,516,803 dozen of foreign-laid eggs, for which we had to pay $747,860. For fire-works we expended $4,149, and for 155,235 boxes of Chinese fire-crackers we paid the heathen manufacturers $125,733, and to the United States the sum of $155,396 in duties, thus making the original cost of annually celebrating our natal day in that class of pyrotechnics foot up $281,179. For every pack of fire-crackers exploded by Young America the Government of the United States exacts two and one-half cents. For bladders we paid $10,500; skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy, $3,543, and for sinews and nerves, $5,820. Of metallic pens, we received 304,394 gross, which cost $166,971, and wood lead pencils, 61,456 gross, for which we paid $167,812. There was imported 2,729,483 pounds of Castile soap, at an expense of $234,194, and 200,167 pounds of perfumed toilet soap, at a cost of $106,688. For green fruits from the tropics and for nuts we paid $4,300,350, and for olive and salad oils, $448,314. For 1,122,632 pounds of indigo we paid $977,954, and for 4,644 ounces of musk and civet, $33,145. For the benefit of apothecaries we sent abroad for the following quantities and values of physic; arsenic, 1,636,335 pounds, costing us $167,683; camphor, 789,787, value $105,576; jalap, 116,053 pounds, worth $19,476; ipecac, 26,202 pounds, worth $19,516; nux vomica, 297,213 pounds, worth $7,652; vaccine virus, $399,399. Our foreign cheese cost us $639,478; starch, $38,191; jellies, $17,724. For leather and articles manufactured therefrom, not including gloves, mitts, and mittens, we paid $8,688,705. The folly of very much of the expenditure of this last item was shown by the article headed "New Road to Ruin," printed in THE TIMES of Tuesday, March 30.

THE REAL COST OF FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

The articles enumerated in this synopsis will serve to show the character and extent of our annual expenditures for luxuries of foreign growth and manufacture. Liquor and tobacco should be included in order to give completeness to the statement. For imported wines and spirits, we paid $16,552,126, and for tobacco and manufactures of tobacco, $14,521,819. The figures given in this statement represent only the valuation placed on the goods by the importers, with the amount of Customs duties added. When it is stated that our imports for the last year reached $600,000,000, the figures are simply a factor by which we determine the extent of that class of our commerce, and by which we may make comparisons with former years. The figures do not represent the value paid by the consumer for that class of merchandise. If we add $160,522,285 (that being the amount collected by the Government for Customs duties) to $595,861,248 (that being the value of the merchandise imported,) we have, as the first cost to the tradesmen of our importations, the sum of $756,383,532. To cover the cost of freight, insurance, and expense incidental to transportation, including profits of importers and merchants, at least twenty-five per cent. of the first cost of the merchandise is added before it reaches the consumer. Add twenty-five per cent. to the original cost, and it will be seen that the American people paid for foreign merchandise of every description during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the sum of $945,485,047, a sum nearly equal to one-half of the entire national debt. Computing our imports for 1873 by the same system of calculation, we paid that year for foreign merchandise $1,099,453,473.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The following table will show the total value and duty of foreign merchandise entered into consumption in the United States from 1867 to 1874 inclusive:

Year.	Value.	Duty.
1867	$400,229,157	$168,503,750
1868	358,733,098	160,532,778
1869	414,256,243	178,557,584
1870	452,875,665	191,513,974
1871	518,759,518	202,446,673
1872	573,912,883	21[illegible],619,105
1873	684,633,736	184,929,042
1874	595,865,754	160,522,285

DUELISTS AS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has given a decision in the case of Thomas C. Jones, indicted in the Franklin Criminal Court for usurping the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. On the alleged ground of having accepted a challenge to fight a duel, Capt. Jones was pronounced disqualified for office by a contesting board, composed of the Governor and certain officers of the ministerial department of the State Government. Refusing to recognize the authority of the board, Capt. Jones declined to vacate his office, and the Court of Appeals, to which he was Clerk, took no notice of the proceedings of the board. By way of bringing the matter to the judicial notice of the court Capt. Jones was indicted in the Criminal Court sitting at Frankfort for usurpation of office, in having entered into and held the position of Clerk after he had become disqualified by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Judge McManama, presiding in the Criminal Court, decided that the decision of the contesting board was not the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of the statute on which the indictment was framed. On this an appeal went to the Court of Appeals, where the case was recently elaborately argued by able counsel, and on Wednesday the court rendered the opinion which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus summarizes:

The main points of the opinion are that the deprivation of the right to hold office is a punishment, and can be inflicted only by a court on the verdict of a jury. While the court recognizes certain powers of inquiry in the board, it denies to that body the right to adjudge one disqualified by reason of a criminal act ascertained merely by original investigation, and of which evidence is not presented in the shape of a record of conviction by a constituted court of criminal jurisdiction. That the dueling clause, except as to self-imposed disqualification by refusing to take the oath, and in general no law, constitutional or statutory, is self-executing. That the Legislature could not, if it had so attempted, confer upon the board the powers attempted to be exercised by it, because those powers are strictly judicial, and the board is composed of executive officers. And as a final determination of the incumbent's rights, the court say that he cannot be indicted for usurpation of office until after he has been indicted, tried, and convicted under the penal laws for the offense of dueling.

LAWYERS' FEES IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* has the following: "Yesterday, in conversation, some one remarked that Gen. Toombs never crosses a Court-house door for less than $5,000, when Judge Lochrane replied that there was nothing strange about that, 'I wouldn't take any case for a smaller fee than $10,000.' This caused the crowd to discuss legal fees, and it was found that several large fees had been paid Atlanta lawyers since the war. Mr. Hill, in the celebrated Metcalf case, received a $100,000 fee. Judge Lochrane a fee of $40,000 in the Brunswick and Albany case. Mr. Hill received a fee of $25,000 for his management of Kimball's case. Judge Lochrane received $15,000 as a fee from Mrs. Kimball in the Kimball House case. In addition to these cases, there is a case now pending between Henry Clews & Co. and the Cherokee Railroad, involving $275,000, in which the fees will be large. It is said that Judge Lochrane's fee, as attorney for Clews, will be $25,000. The case will come in the Chancery Court on the 7th of this month, before Judge L. N. Whittle, auditor. The counsel for Clews are Judge Lochrane, of Atlanta, Col. Amos T. Akerman, of Cartersville, and Hon. John M. Ward, of New-York. Hon. B. H. Hill, of Atlanta, Judge Jackson, of Macon, Col. Abner Johnson, of Cartersville, and Judge Lyon, of Albany, represent the Cherokee Railroad."

THE IOWA METEOR.

The Iowa City *Republican* says: "The efforts of Prof. Leonard to obtain possession of the fragments of the great meteor of Feb. 12, have been crowned with very flattering success. The portions found aggregate about 125 pounds, of which he has secured over 100. They fell in Iowa township, Iowa County, Iowa. The meteor does not appear to have consisted of a single body but of twenty or more separate bodies grouped around a central mass, whose weight was forty or fifty pounds. The pieces were scattered over a region about four miles long by one and three-quarter miles in breadth. Doubtless other pieces will yet be found, and it is thought possible, but not probable, that a still larger piece than any found may yet be discovered."

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE

THE FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

The New-York Methodist Conference convened at 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The President announced the Committee on Examinations and other committees as follows:

First Year—J. W. Smith, J. Rowe, G. Hearn, E. Lewis, W. Ostrander.

Second Year—R. H. Kelly, Alfred Coons, T. Carter, A. R. Burroughs, H. C. Humphrey.

Third Year—J. R. Vandewater, W. Blake, T. R. Hawxhurst, J. H. Phillips, J. E. Gorse.

Fourth Year—J. Miley, D. L. Marks, G. D. Townsend, E. Clement, Z. N. Lewis.

For Admission on Trial—J. K. Wardle, D. McCartney, W. C. Smith, C. W. Walsworth, J. W. Macomber.

For Local Preachers for Orders—D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck, M. R. Lent, C. Gibson, N. S. Tuthill, R. Decker.

Triers of Appeals—S. J. Ferguson, H. B. Ridgeway, A. M. Osbon, A. H. Ferguson, S. Fitch.

Conference Board of Church Extension—J. B. Wakely, President; A. B. Vail, Secretary; A. V. Stout, Vice President; W. Truslow, Recording Secretary; C. C. Keyes, Treasurer.

Managers—S. E. Tompkins, S. Barker, J. P. Heermance, J. H. Phillips, T. W. Chadwick, L. A. Battershall, E. S. Osbon.

Missionary Sermon—W. W. Sever; alternate, G. H. Corey.

The Conference confirmed the nominations as read.

Rev. Mr. Crawford moved that the committee having in charge the Middletown Church matters also take charge of all matters connected with the embarrassed church in Yonkers. Agreed to. The Conference gave Mr. Crawford permission to authorize the sale of the church at King's Bridge.

Rev. Mr. Lyons presented preambles and resolutions recommending that societies auxiliary to the Ladies and Pastors' Society be organized, and presented the following nominations for officers of the Society:

President, J. M. King; Vice President, W. W. Sever; Second Vice President, Mrs. H. Lane; Third Vice President, Mrs. J. B. Cornell; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. William White; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Carrie McDonald; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. Redfield; Recording Secretary, D. H. Hanneburgh; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Slaybock.

The nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Heermance presented his preamble and resolutions offered on Thursday asking the General Conference at St. Louis to take into consideration the propriety of enacting a discipline requiring the Bishop or Presiding Elder to consult the Pastor or Pastors in case of an application for the division of a church, charge, circuit, or statute.

Rev. Mr. Osbon spoke in opposition to the resolution, which was defeated by a heavy vote.

George W. Terbush, of Poughkeepsie, was elected to deacon's orders, as also were Edward A. Camppell, of the New-York District; C. H. Travis, William Weston Cox, and L. C. H. Adams.

George W. Bryant was elected to elder's orders, from the New-York district.

Rev. Mr. Foss, from committee, presented the following report:

The following places are designated for the location of domestic missions for 1876:

New-York District.—City Mission, Twelfth street, Irvington, North New-York Mission.

Poughkeepsie District.—West Point, Croton Lake, Dover Plains, and Chestnut Ridge.

Rhinebeck District.—Red Hook, Stockport, and Hyde Park.

Prattsville District.—Athens, High Hill, and Cairo.

Ellenville District.—Napanock, Greenfield, Little York, Alligerville, Howard, and Calicoon.

Newburg District.—Milton, Esopus, West Newburg, Washingtonville, and Southfield.

The report was adopted.

The Secretary read the following:

Resolved, That the Bishop presiding at the present session of the New-York Conference be respectfully requested to arrange the work of the New-York, Poughkeepsie, and Rhinebeck Districts into two districts, if in his judgment the work will not suffer thereby.

An effort to lay the resolution on the table was defeated, but after debate action upon the resolution was postponed.

Rev. Mr. Truslow, from the Committee on Necessitous Cases, presented a report, donating $13,000 to widows, orphans, and others in the care of Conference.

Rev. Mr. Ferris read the report of the Committee appointed to confer with Drs. Newman and Mitchell, relative to suffering in Kansas from grasshoppers. Dr. Newman, of Nebraska, addressed the conference upon the subject, as did also Dr. Mitchell, of Kansas, detailing the terrible sufferings on the prairies. The conference voted $100 toward the cause, and then adjourned.

NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ELECTIONS TO DEACONS' AND ELDERS' ORDERS—OPERATIONS OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Saturday, April 10, 1875.

The fourth day's session of the Conference took place yesterday. Rev. J. S. Mitchell, D. D., who joined the conference in 1823, led the opening devotional exercises, and Bishops Andrews and Harris presided alternately. Bishop Janes was also present. The fourth question of the discipline—"Who are admitted into full connection?"—was taken up. The case of A. A. Belmont was deferred for future consideration. William S. Harrison was discontinued. Arthur B. Sanford, R. S. Eldridge, Charles P. Cowper, and Edwin A. Blake were admitted into full connection, and elected to Deacons' orders. James H. Hand, who was not present when his class was examined yesterday, was examined by Bishop Andrews. He declared that he had conscientious scruples concerning the practice of fasting. He was admitted. A lively debate sprang up on the case of David F. Pierce. His age was said to be thirty-seven. He wished to locate after being ordained, for family reasons. He was admitted by a count vote of 63 to 49. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and on another vote being taken he was rejected. He was then, at his own request, discontinued from further probation in the Conference. George B. Dusenbury, James H. Crofut, William T. Pray, John Ripper, and Robert Roden were elected to Elders' orders. Henry S. Still, in consequence of sickness, had not completed his studies. He was admitted, however, on condition that he should pass a satisfactory examination next Spring on the studies prescribed for the third year. Elford A. Lounsbury, in compliance with the provisions of the discipline concerning the missionary work, was admitted to the Conference, and then elected to Deacons' and Elders' orders. Robert McNichol, Joseph Zueifel, Rufus S. Putney, William Twiddy, Leander W. Reeve, Nelson L. Porter, and Herbert H. Haven were elected to local Deacons' orders. Elijah H. Frisbie was elected to local Elders' orders.

Rev. Dr. Kynett addressed the conference briefly on the operations of the Church Extension Society, of which he is Corresponding Secretary. This Conference, he said, had only raised $80,000 during the past year, whereas the society had requested more than twice that amount. Rev. Mr. Carver, of the Rocky Mountain Conference, was then introduced. He declared that an extensive revival of religion was now prevailing in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salt Lake City, and invited the brethren to visit them. The Conference adjourned at 11:30 A. M., having previously voted to take a special train at 1:15 P. M. to meet the New-England Conference at Hartford.

Last evening the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was celebrated, when addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Kynett, Rev. C. C. McCabe, and Rev. Levi S. Weed, D. D. At the close of the meeting a collection for that object was taken. To-night Rev. T. S. Inskip will preach before the conference. To-morrow the Deacons and Elders will be ordained by Bishop Andrews, who is expected to preach in the morning. The Conference Missionary sermon will be preached in the evening by Rev. W. R. Davis. Nearly all of the Protestant churches in Meriden will have their pulpits occupied by members of the Conference.

REUNION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK EAST ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday Evening, April 10, 1875.

The reunion of the New-York East and New-England Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place at the Asylum Street Church of that denomination, at 2 P. M., to-day. According to previous announcement, special trains of cars were run on the Hartford and Springfield Railroad. The large church was completely filled. The superannuated ministers of both Conferences were seated within the chancel. Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, nominated Bishop Janes for President of the meeting, which motion prevailed. The 203d hymn was then read by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of the New-England Conference, and was sung with much spirit by the united Conferences. Rev. D. Curry, D. D., offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Hunt, of the New-York East Conference, next read the 219th hymn. In a brief address, Bishop Janes compared the Conferences to two regiments which had been separated on the battle-field, but which had providentially met previous to the final victory and mustering out of service in heaven. Bishop Haven declared that this was the first reunion of the Conferences that had occurred in a period of seventy-seven years, the territory of both Conferences at that time being embraced in the New-York Conference, which extended from New-Jersey to Boston. That Conference, he said, met in the Beach Hill meeting-house, in the vicinity of Westfield, Mass., in 1798. Among the remarkable clergymen who composed the Conference at that period, he further stated, were Billy Hibbard and Lorenzo Dow. If they were forty times more numerous now than at that time, might they not hope at the expiration of seventy-seven years more to be forty times more numerous than now, and number many millions of souls? Bishop Andrews said that the Methodist Church had broken down the barriers of caste, color, and condition, and proffered the Gospel to all. After singing the Doxology, and the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Harris, the meeting adjourned. After spending an hour in hand-shaking and other social intercourse, the members of both Conferences marched in a body to the depot, where the New-England Conference took a special train to Springfield, and the brethren of the New-York East took a similar train to Meriden.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S VIEWS.

WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE CANAL QUESTION.

From the Utica Herald, April 8.

It has been our privilege to obtain an exact knowledge of the views of ex-Gov. Seymour, on the all-absorbing topic of canal frauds and canal reform. It is largely upon public opinion that we must rely for tangible results of the present agitation; and the judgment of our leading citizens is essential to the forming of an intelligent opinion by the masses of the people. Gov. Seymour has been largely responsible for the present excitement. He has for years taken an active interest in the prosperity of the canal system of the State. This Winter his attention was drawn to the paralyzed condition of its trade, and the pressing necessity for prompt, vigorous steps for its revival.

Such examination as he has given the matter convinces him that, without the reform contemplated and other measures equally radical, the commerce of the Erie canal will disappear entirely. He instances the crippled condition of the canal forwarders at the present time. Numbers of the largest operators among them have failed during the past four years; and those that still remain to transact the forwarding business of the canal are doubtful and hesitating, in the presence of the risk and the uncertainty. These forwarders find the greatest difficulty in obtaining credit; and the general distrust of the business community is but the natural sequence of the recent developments regarding the profits of canal forwarding.

On this ground, the ex-Governor is strongly favorable to a reduced toll sheet, for a short time at least. He has been once or twice before the Canal Board to give them the reasons why he is so earnest in this proposition. The theory of the special Message of Gov. Tilden, that the canal forwarders are the partners of the State in a sense and that the State is dependent upon their continuing to transact this business of its canals for what profit it may receive from them, exactly accords with Mr. Seymour's view. He is very clear as to the fact and the enormity of the canal frauds. He is confident that the State can save $2 by investigation and honesty where it will lose $1 by the proposed reduction of the tolls. He considers the whole system of extraordinary repairs a vicious and extravagant one; and believes that the canal has now reached a state of repair which will justify the abandonment of this system, at once and everywhere.

The ex-Governor does not look upon the present movement as one against any individuals, and mentions no names in connection with the frauds, which he clearly understands and explains. But many millions of State money that have gone to dishonest contractors might have been saved by a conscientious watchfulness on the part of the State officials. He speaks of the veto power as especially powerful to head off the canal thieves. That clause of the amended Constitution which enables the Governor to veto any clause in an appropriation bill without endangering the passage of the whole measure, will be especially serviceable hereafter, in the hands of an honest Governor, to prevent canal peculation. The ex-Governor has an enthusiastic confidence in the present occupant of the Executive chair. He describes Tilden as one of those "ugly honest" men, whose determination for reform is aggressive and uncompromising. He dwells upon the clause in the special Message in which Tilden informs the public that he intends to investigate these canal frauds himself. Tilden is an experienced and tireless investigator. He means what he intimated in that expression. He will know all about these things, personally and thoroughly. He will not rely upon either commissions or committees.

Therefore, Gov. Seymour sees no reason to believe that the present excitement will subside without the accomplishment of practical and abiding reform. He is confident that the movement now inaugurated will not expend itself until the point aimed at is actually attained. He believes not only in reform for the future, but in indemnity for the past. The unconstitutional character of the great proportion of these contracts is strongly argued by him. No action of the Canal Board or law of the Legislature can legalize an unconstitutional act. The extension of contracts, without the advertising for new bids, to do work entirely new, is instanced by the Governor in this connection. As to the methods of canal reform, Gov. Seymour has some very decided convictions. He believes in the necessity for and the efficiency of the proposition embodied in the bill lately introduced by Senator Lowery for the creation of an Inspector of Public Works, who shall be held responsible for the honesty and efficiency of the repairs done upon the canals. He also suggests the great advantage that would accrue to the State if it had a paymaster—an officer who should have the disbursing of all the funds paid out by the State for laborers on its works. These funds are now disbursed by irresponsible officials, whose number is legion. The payments of the State should be made as those of a great railroad corporation are made—by one man, who is solely responsible that the work is done as it ought to be done.

Gov. Seymour failed to find words with which to express the feeling he has against the system of appointments now in force upon the canals. No one officer is responsible for them. The Canal Board make them, without personal knowledge of applicants, and the evil of a bad officer can be laid at the doors of no officer above him. It is evident from the above suggestions that he thinks many radical reforms are possible in our canal system, without waiting for that long process of constitutional amendment which is between us and the complete upheaval of a vicious whole. Ex-Gov. Seymour feels a deep interest in the investigation about to begin, and in the results that are to follow it. His influence and advice will not be lacking on the side of Gov. Tilden; and for that reason it is right and proper that the people should be placed in possession of the information we have given as to his general views of the canal question.

FRAUDS ON AUSTRIAN RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 29 says: "The revelations made in the course of the Ofenheim trial as to the complicity of certain eminent persons in the plundering of the Lemberg-Czernowitz shareholders, have not, it seems, been wholly passed over without official notice at Vienna. The most noted of those whose names were compromised was Dr. Giskra, the well-known Moravian Liberal leader, who, from being a popular Burgomaster, rose to be Minister of Commerce. He was mentioned as having received £10,000 in cash for lending his name as a temporary concessionaire without the knowledge of the shareholders, who had to pay the fee; and in a speech at the committee-room of the Stock Exchange he acknowledged the fact generally, but declared that what he had thus taken from the company was received with the personal sanction of the Emperor himself. On this assertion being brought to the observation of Francis Joseph, a sort of semi-official notice has been published in court circles explaining that his Majesty (whose sound memory on points of detail is unquestioned) remembered well that, on Dr. Giskra's taking office, he expressly stated that he had certain pecuniary relations with various financial concerns, and promised to break them off so soon as he received the arrears due to him. The Emperor, it is added, knew of such things as directors' attendance fees and the like emoluments; but the consent he gave was never contemplated by him as extending to any such dubious transaction as a concessionaire's secret promotion money. Count Larisch, the High Marshal of the Court, was therefore directed to acquaint Dr. Giskra officially that his presence was no longer acceptable at any court reception. And on the ex-Minister remonstrating, and pointing out that this amounts to a decree issued against his person without any judicial process, he was informed, according to the *Tagespresse*, that the High Marshal only regretted that the lawyer-like acumen which prompted this objection was not combined with such personal sensitiveness as to render the subject of such an order aware that it was sufficient for its purpose, and must be held to be authoritative and final."

CHINESE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Board of Education for the City of Sacramento, Cal., has adopted a resolution, by a vote of five to two, admitting a little Chinese girl to one of the primary schools in that city. The girl in question is about eight years old, was born in California, and has resided there continuously since her birth. Application was made to the Sacramento City Superintendent of Public Schools for her admission in the ordinary way, but he declined taking the responsibility of her admission upon himself, and referred the matter to the board. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that there are hundreds of Chinese children born in California, and this question of their admission to the public schools was certain to arise sooner or later. The Sacramento case is the first time that a Chinese parent has made application for the admission of a child to the public schools, but it may be expected that others will soon follow, for John Chinaman is not slow in taking advantage of American institutions where they can be made of service to him.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

THE SHIPS—INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS—THE SLEDGE—OUTFITS—HABITATIONS FOR THE POLAR CLIME.

The London *Standard* of March 29 prints an interesting article under the above caption. We take from it the following extracts:

THE SHIPS.

The Alert was built for the naval service, with all the solidity that characterizes a British ship-of-war, while the Discovery, which was built as an Arctic whaler, was also a specially strong vessel. Neither, however, was thought to be fit to encounter Arctic ice-floes without additional preparation for their dangerous duty, and they have therefore been strengthened inside and out. At the bows the angles on each side the stems have been filled in with chocks of solid oak that are fourteen or fifteen inches thick in the centre and taper off to the stem head forward, and to the ship's bows aft. Externally both vessels have been entirely sheathed with planking of teak, fir, and Canada oak, having a thickness of seven inches at the wales, and tapering off to three inches above and below. Round the stems, covering the oak chocks and this skin planking, are fitted iron plates three-eighths of an inch thick, extending aft nine feet on either side at and below the water-line, and fourteen feet six inches above. The addition of the chocks gives to the stem a perfect wedge shape for penetrating the ice-floes, and the iron sheathing will save the planking from the abrasion which it would otherwise inevitably endure if it became necessary, for instance, to ram thin ice for the purpose of opening a passage. Inside additional water-ways have been fitted on the beams, and strong angle iron knees have been fixed wherever they could add to the power of the ships for enduring a "nip" in the ice. The insides of both vessels have been completely lined with a layer of thick felt, over which is fastened an internal sheathing of plank. The masts, yards, spars, sails, and rigging are interchangeable between the two ships, and all ironwork is neatly covered with leather, to prevent contact between the metal and the hands of the men in the low temperature of the circumpolar region. The screws have been fitted in a way to admit of their being very readily detached and hoisted out of the way of damage from ice, while the screw-shafts can be completely drawn in. Five water-tight bulkheads have been fitted, with pumps to each, worked by the engine. Serious injury from the ice would probably be localized by this means, and the whole power of the engine could be employed to pump out a compartment which became filled.

ARRANGEMENTS ABOARD.

At present the ships are not sufficiently advanced to show the ingenious devices which will be resorted to for the comfort of the crew in the intense and long-continued cold to which they will be subjected. Indeed, much of this work will be performed by the men themselves when the time comes for preparing their vessels to pass the first Winter in close proximity to the pole. It may be said, however, generally, that felt, thick woolen cloth, and soft leather will be used to convert the cabins and living compartments of the men into places that for warmth and comfort will find their nearest parallel perhaps in the nests of some descriptions of birds or the retreats of the smaller hybernating animals. In fitting out the ships due regard has been had to this being effected so as to afford healthful ventilation by means of warmed air. On deck each hatchway will be surmounted by a permanently fixed hood or lobby raised above the level of the combings, with closely-fitting doors, and over this, again, in winter, there will be a small deck-house erected, with the entrance door at the furthest possible point from the exit from the cabin. In this way the entrance of cold air below will be minimized during the frequent communication that must, of course, take place between the deck and the cabins. If the precedents of previous expeditions are followed, the decks will be roofed in when the ships are laid up for the Winter, and in the case of the Albert and Discovery this operation will be considerably facilitated by the stout frames fixed amidships seven or eight feet above the decks, and called by the unpleasantly suggestive name of "gallowses," for the purpose of carrying the boats. Of these both vessels carry an unusually large complement for their size, and of a construction specially devised to meet the contingencies to which they will be exposed; so that they will be able to withstand an amount of injury which would disable any other kind of boat. Each ship will carry nine boats, including a yawl 25 feet in length, three whalers of the same length, one 20-feet cutter, three ice-boats, and a jolly boat.

THE SLEDGE OUTFIT.

The entire sledge outfit of the expedition will consist of 4 large size or 12-man sledges, 11 second size or 8-man sledges, and 11 small size or 5-man sledges; 2 large and 2 small size boat or luggage sledges, 4 small "satellites" or dog-sledges, and a couple of newly-designed "bridge and ladder" sledges, which are 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 10¾ inches deep, with a carrying capacity of three tons, while unloaded they form a scientifically constructed girder for crossing a chasm, or a ladder for scaling an inaccessible hummock. Except that in the bridge and ladder sledge a tie rod of steel runs from end to end, one-third of it beneath the sole, and capable of being tightened by a nut and screw, all these various sledges are constructed after the same model, differing only in size. They are made of American elm, a timber which combines the necessary toughness with lightness, the essential principle of construction being a pair of steel-shod runners, curving upward at the ends, and kept parallel by a cross-bar, and on this a bearing-frame is erected, supported at the ends by the upward curves or horns of the runners, and in the middle by "poppets," or little supporting columns. Except to secure the strips of steel to the runners no screws or nails are used in the construction, the cross-bars being lashed to the bearers with strips of raw-hide soaked in hot water and put on wet. As the hide dries the lashing becomes rigid and firm, and the junction vastly stronger than would be possible by the most skillfully-devised joint. In the intense cold of the Arctic regions iron screws would snap like glass, and no rigidly-fastened wood-work could stand the concussions to which the sledge is subject, so that the system of construction to which the Esquimaux are driven by necessity is proved by long experience to be the best suited to the conditions of the desolate region in which they exist. On the upper surface of the sledge a square-bottomed canvas bag is fixed, into which the load is packed with careful attention to the proper distribution of weight, which is greatest in the centre. The drag-rope is fastened to a span of rope which passes beneath the bottom of the sledge and over the rear ends. The bight of the span comes three feet in front of the sledge, being stoppered below the foremost horns, so as to insure the best angle of traction, which is found about 15°, and the drag-rope is fastened at the middle to the span by means of a wooden toggle. Turks' heads are worked along the two ends of the drag-rope at points where the men are to attach themselves. The drawing collars for the men are made of horse girth about four inches wide. They pass over the right or left shoulder and under the opposite arm, according as the men are attached to the right or left drag-rope. At each end of the piece of girth an eyelet-hole is worked, and into these a piece of inch rope is spliced. On the rope there is a movable thimble, round which is spliced a lanyard of wire thread, terminating in a disk of copper called a bung-toggle. To harness himself for traction a man has simply to slip his girth over his head and one arm, and then to take a single turn with the end of the lanyard over the drag-rope, just behind one of the Turks' heads. With the slightest strain the standing part of the lanyard is jammed against the drag-rope, the Turks' head prevents its slipping forward, and the bung-toggle keeps the end from pulling through. The man is thus firmly attached by an operation which can be instantly performed with his hands muffled in the thickest mittens; and he can as readily detach himself by the mere act of ceasing to pull. With the same regard to ease and simplicity of every act necessary for sledge work, pulling out the span-toggle detaches the drag-rope, which is then available for pitching the tent. It is with the eight-man sledge that the principal work of exploration will be conducted, and this will carry a load of 1,646 pounds, principally of provisions. This gives a starting weight, for a seven weeks' journey, of 235 pounds for each of the seven men to drag. In the opinion of Sir Leopold this is quite the maximum, and even under favorable conditions, and with men previously trained for the duty. The "satellites" are intended for such purposes as hunting in the immediate neighborhood of ships. With one of these little sledges and three or four dogs, an officer could make a journey of many miles after deer or musk oxen, and bring back his game with no undue exertion.

THE TENTS.

Next in importance to the sledge for the equipment of the traveling parties come the tents. These are being made under the supervision of Mr. Garrett, the master sail-maker at Portsmouth, of three different sizes, to accommodate twelve men, eight, or five, according to the number of the party in the sledge. All are made of unbleached duck, twelve square feet to the pound, of a form which is pretty accurately represented by half opening a book and standing it back upward on a table. In dimensions the twelve-man tent is 14 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 7 feet high, weighing complete fifty pounds. The eight-man tent is 9 feet 4 inches long, 7 feet wide, and 7 feet high; weight, thirty pounds; while the five-man tent is 7 feet square on the ground and 6 feet high, weight fifteen pounds. The ends are spread by two poles crossed at the tips, and fitting into little canvas caps let into the tops of the tents. These poles, which are all of the best Norway spars, with spiked metal shoes for sticking into the ice or frozen ground, vary in length according to the class of tent they are for, the largest being 10 feet 6 inches, the medium size 8 feet 6 inches, and the shortest 7 feet 6 inches. Just above the metal shoe there is a hole, through which passes a lanyard fast to the tent, and these four lashings constitute the only fastenings. To rig the tent two crossed poles are placed in the caps at each end, the drag rope which forms a ridge line is clove-hitched round the junctions and the ends carried out as far as they will go to the only two pegs required for getting up this frail resting place. There is a lining inside of brown holland, three feet high at the end opposite the door, and two feet high along the sides, a pocket for the instruments and journal, and a little window six inches square at the officers end, while at the door end there is another pocket for the cook, with weather cloths outside which can be buttoned over the guy rope and form a shelter in which the morning meal can be prepared. Two curved pieces of wood slipped over the ridge rope inside, and two crowfoot bowlines outside, made fast about four feet high at the sides, furnish means by which the internal capacity of the tent is increased to the utmost; while three or four little canvas tubes let in to the tent at the top furnish ventilators, which can be closed by tying round the ends. Round the sides and the window end there is a foot-cloth about twelve inches in width, which lies on the ground when the tent is pitched, and on this snow is shoveled, or ice or stones will be laid, to prevent the ingress of wind and to steady the structure. The tent furniture consists first of a mackintosh sheet, then a floor-cloth of unbleached duck, which also does duty as a sledge sail. Then there is a lower robe and coverlet of exceedingly thick warm blanket-cloth, called duffle, each covered on one side with glazed brown holland. This constitutes the bed of the entire party; but, in addition, each man has a knapsack containing his spare clothing, which serves him as a pillow, and a sleeping bag of duffle into which he creeps bodily before taking up position in the tent. This sleeping-bag is about seven feet in length, of a somewhat coffin-like outline, with a slit about thirty inches, commencing a foot from the head running toward the feet. Into this aperture, which can be closed from the inside by buttons and button-holes, a man can easily insinuate himself, and once there he can sleep with the certainty that no amount of restlessness will untuck the bedclothes, while he can also sit up in it and take his meals by simply unbuttoning the front. This sleeping arrangement is said to answer perfectly well when the temperature does not sink more than thirty degrees below zero. If it falls much below that tolerably frigid point an additional coverlet is required and a small blanket bag to envelope the feet inside the sleeping bag. In still lower temperatures, and especially if coupled with wind, a tent becomes uninhabitable, and it is necessary to construct an Esquimaux snow hut. The only materials required are snow and a slab or two of ice, if you are sufficiently luxurious to require windows. Slabs of snow are cut six inches thick, one foot wide, and two feet long, and are laid edgewise on a circle of diameter varying with the size of the party. Tier after tier of these slabs are laid in succession, each ring sloping inward rather more than the course beneath, until, at a height of six feet or seven feet, the dome shape of the building is completed by a single slab, and the man who has been inside assisting in the erection completes the process, and at the same time provides himself an exit by cutting an archway about three feet in height and two and a half feet wide in the side. In very severe weather it is found preferable to encamp on snow, and still better on ice with water beneath, rather than on the bare earth, which is most cold and comfortless.

THE ROUTE.

Such being the elaborate provisions and preparations, the two ships will leave England early in June, and sail direct for Cape Farewell, the most southerly point of Greenland. Thence they will, skirting the western shores of that little known territory, make for Cape Shackleton, in 74° north. A few days, conflict with the great ice floe of Melville Bay will no doubt suffice to enable them to gain the north water or open sea at the entrance of Smith's Sound, up which they will probably be able to proceed with little check toward the end of August or the beginning of September. The Alert will go as far to the north as she can make her way, and find a snug harbor in which to pass the Winter, preparatory to pushing out sledge parties polewards in the Spring. The Discovery, on the other hand, will not proceed beyond Newman's Bay, in 83° north. Here she will Winter, and carry on such scientific observations as are possible, and be prepared next Spring to open up communications with the Alert on the one hand, and with a third ship which will be sent out to bring back news next year.

OCEANIC CIRCULATION.

Dr. Carpenter lectured March 13, at the United Service Institution, in London, on some of the scientific results already achieved by the voyage of the Challenger. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne presided over a considerable audience, including many ladies. The learned lecturer said that, by the kindness of the past and the present hydrographers, he had been kept acquainted with the soundings, temperatures, and specific gravity of the water as forwarded home by Capt. Nares, and the results were presented in the diagrams then exhibited of observations taken in the Atlantic on lines running from Teneriffe to St. Thomas, from the Azores to Teneriffe by way of Madeira, and a line from 38° north latitude to 38° south latitude in mid ocean to show the distribution of temperature in the deep sea. Dr. Carpenter then gave a brief but lucid résumé of his great generalization, from observations made in 1868, 1869, and 1870 in the Porcupine and the Lightning, of a constant oceanic circulation by which at great depths ice-cold water from the poles is constantly flowing toward the equator, there rising to the surface, becoming heated, and flowing again toward the poles. All the researches by the Challenger have demonstrated the truth of this view of oceanic circulation being dependent on temperature alone, and though no one is likely to dispute Dr. Carpenter's independent discovery of this doctrine, he said that he had since learned that he had been anticipated by a German professor of St. Petersburg, named Leus, who accompanied Kotzebue the Russian circumnavigator, in his voyage from 1825 to 1828. Leus, not being able to make self-registering thermometers stand the pressure at great depths, adopted the clumsy expedient of sinking a sort of wooden cask, with valves in the top and bottom, with which he only succeeded in bringing up water from a depth of 400 fathoms. It was not until the conclusions of the French circumnavigator Tourville on oceanic temperature were published, in 1845, that Lens gave the deductions from his own observations, and then he published in the proceedings of the St. Petersburg Academy, not in its transactions, a doctrine of oceanic circulation entirely in accordance with Dr. Carpenter's, and expressed in language so nearly identical that if the learned doctor's bona fides were not beyond all doubt he might be supposed to have adopted them instead of their having been brought to his notice for the first time last year by Prof. Prestwick, of Oxford, who accidentally stumbled across what no scientific man in Europe was previously acquainted with. As it is, the matter is one of the most remarkable instances of scientific anticipation on record. Having described the experiment by which he demonstrated at the Royal Institution the *rationale* of oceanic circulation—namely, a long, deep, glass trough of water with two boxes of freezing mixture at the ends to represent the Poles, and a hot plate on the surface in the middle to represent the effect of the sun at the equator, in which it is shown by tinted water that the warmed water flows toward the ends, sinks on touching the cold boxes, then flows in a cold stratum back to the centre of the trough, and rises in a vertical column beneath the hot plate—this being the hypothesis which it was the object of the Challenger to verify—Dr. Carpenter further predicted that, from the much greater freedom of communication of the Antartic region with the South Atlantic, as compared with the Arctic region and the North Atlantic, it would be found that the outflow of Antartic water would be the greatest, and the temperature of the South Atlantic would be much lower than that of the North Atlantic. This has been verified exactly; and also a further prediction that the Antartic flow would probably be traced north of the Equator, for it has been demonstrated to form the ice-cold stratum of the ocean bed in the neighborhood of St. Thomas', in the West Indies, 18° north of the line. The diagrams showed that the Challenger has worked out the temperature of the stratification of water in the Atlantic bed over an area of 15,000,000 of square miles, and to an average depth of 15,000 feet. The greatest depth observed was near St. Thomas', where Capt. Nares obtained a reliable sounding in 3,800 fathoms. Notwithstanding the continuous heat of the sun in the tropics, it is found, from the continual rising of the ice-cold pole water, that the surface temperature of the Atlantic at the equator, where the water is deep, never rises above 80° Fahrenheit; while in the Red Sea the surface temperature is frequently observed to be 98°, 100°, and even 102° Fahrenheit. The reason of the surface temperature of the Red Sea rising so high is that it is isolated from the influx of water from the poles, and circulation cannot take place. In the same way the depth in the Straits of Gibraltar being only from 100 to 200 fathoms, the cold water from the Atlantic depths can find no entrance, and it is found that though the surface temperature in the Mediterranean is from 75° to 80° between Malt and Tunis, in Summer it decreases some 20° in a depth of from 50 to 100 fathoms, and then remains uniform at 54°, 55°, or 56° Fahrenheit to its greatest depths, which reach 2,000 fathoms. Having given proofs, independent of the researches of the Challenger, of the absolute correctness of the theory of oceanic circulation from results obtained in the North Sea and the Pacific, Dr. Carpenter brought a most interesting lecture to a close by a description of a geological deposit that is going on over the bed of the Atlantic by the action of the minute jelly-specs known as Globigerina, which form the white mud of the ocean bottom; and by suggestion an explanation of the origin of a red-clay deposit dredged up in some parts of that vast submarine area, and which seems to be considerably exercising the minds of the "scientists" who discovered it.

AN INDIAN'S HEAD-DRESS AND SHIELD.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says: "We were shown this morning, by Mr. Tom O'Brien, the paraphernalia of an Indian recently killed on Devil's River by a party of stockmen, Mr. John Patterson being the man who assisted the Indian to shuffle off this mortal coil. The trappings consist of a head-dress of feathers, beads, &c., to which a trail of red flannel was attached, adorned with eagle feathers, and long enough to have swept the ground. It is a gorgeous piece of architecture. The shield has several buckskin coverings, very artistically arranged with plumes, stuffed birds, and a little buckskin figure of a man, which is supposed to be an idol. In the middle of the shield dangles the flaxen scalp of a white girl, worked in with beads and tied up with blue ribbon, like the braid of a school girl."

According to statistics recently published in the *British Medical Journal* four per cent. of the people die a violent death.

It is stated that the Jesuits are making great efforts to widen their sphere of action in Asia Minor by founding new establishments, schools, and churches. At Beyrout alone the order has acquired no less than twenty sites, which are about to be built upon.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

FIFTY POUNDS FOR BREAKING AN ENGAGEMENT.

AMUSING SCENES IN AN IRISH COURT—A COURTSHIP OF ELEVEN YEARS—PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELOPEMENT THAT NEVER TOOK PLACE—TESTIMONY OF BOTH PARTIES.

From the London Evening Standard, March 27.

At the Cork Assizes on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Lawson, Miss Mary O'Leary, a young woman, living with her mother near Macroom, brought an action against Mr. Timothy O'Shea, a farmer, residing on the lands of Knockshandon, to recover damages for the breach of his promise to marry her. The defendant denied the promise.

Mr. Heron, Q. C., who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the plaintiff, whose father had been dead for fifteen years, had a fortune of £400. There was no doubt about the respectability of her relatives, who were all well-to-do people. The defendant was in a good position in life. The plaintiff was twenty-seven years of age, and she had known the defendant for a long time, for it was about eleven years ago since they first met, and he paid attentions to her at a hurling match at Kilcrea. She had been waiting five or six years for the defendant to marry her. The parties met constantly, and the understanding was that she was to be married to the defendant as soon as his sister Honora got married, and she was married in March, 1874. The parties met from time to time, and letters passed between them. Miss O'Leary, of course, could read and write, but she wanted a very particular letter to be written, and she got as an amanuensis a respectable elderly farmer in the neighborhood, Mr. William Conroy. In that letter, of course, there was some poetry. Miss O'Leary and Mr. Conroy appeared to be persons of education, and remembered some beautiful lines of poetry, for O'Shea got the letter with the tender lines:

"They tell me you are happy,
The gayest of the gay;
They hint that you forget me,
But I heed not what they say.
Like me, perhaps, you struggle,
With each feeling of regret;
But if you love as I love,
You never can forget."

The reply received was a very significant one. It was this: "Meet me at the Berwick Fountain on the Grand Parade," in Cork. [Laughter.] They accordingly met at the appointed place in Cork, and having spent the day together, returned home. This matter went on for a considerable time. The plaintiff's family were indignant that the parties should be keeping company together and not get married, and there was a partial breaking off of the match in September, 1874; but the promise was subsequently renewed, when the defendant wanted her to elope with him, but she refused to do that, as she would not have got her fortune if she had done so.

One of the witnesses for the plaintiff was Mr. Robert O'Connor, a gas-fitter. He stated that the plaintiff was related to him, and that on the evening after Cork races in September, 1872, she brought the defendant to his house. Witness proceeded: I was at tea, and the servant came up and told me the plaintiff and her sweetheart were below, and I asked them up. He was introduced to me as her sweetheart.

Mr. Heron—Now tell us what passed at the conversation.

Witness—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury, here is the case [laughter.] This girl, Miss O'Leary, brought this O'Shea to my house. I was told by the servant they were below. I was at my tea, and I was surprised at what brought them. I directed the servant to bring them up, when she introduced the defendant as her sweetheart. After I had called them up stairs, and told the servant to get them their dinner—which was roast lamb [laughter]—

Mr. Heron—Tender food.

Witness—But which was cold, my Lord. [More laughter.] It was after dinner that I said to him, "Shame on you to be so treating this woman so long; why don't you marry her?" when he swore to me in words as solemn as could be uttered, that so soon as his sister got married he would marry no girl but her. When she came up she had a glass of wine and he had a tumbler of punch, and after that we had our tea, and after that, my Lord, we had another glass of punch. [More laughter.] But, mind you, my Lord, I put the question three times—three times, my Lord. [Laughter.] "Are you satisfied to marry the girl;" and when the book was put into his hand he swore he would marry her; and when he was separating, my lord, he put his hand round her neck and kissed her and they separated, she remaining at my house, and he going to a cousin's.

In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. O'Brien, Q. C., the witness admitted having made a mistake in saying that the plaintiff introduced the defendant as her sweetheart; he heard of it from the servant who had known Miss O'Leary before.

Miss Mary O'Leary, the plaintiff, was afterward examined by Mr. Heron, Q. C. She said: I am the daughter of Mrs. Julia O'Leary; have lived all my life with my father and mother on the estate of Capt. Rye, at Ryecourt; my mother has about 160 acres. I have known the defendant eleven years last March; he was paying attention to me for eleven years, and for the last six or seven years he was always promising to marry me; he used to say he could not marry me until his sister was married, but that as soon as she was married we would be too; it was in Cork he first made the promise; I remember being at the Cork races in September, 1872. Mr. O'Shea had arranged to meet me that day, being the second day of the races. His sister was with him. We were in company during the day, except when he was with his sister. He always said he was in dread he could never marry me, as his mother was against me, and that it would be better to elope. I said it was no matter about my fortune, for I would never care about his mother's means, as it was for love we were going to be married. My fortune was about £400. We were in the second stand-house during the day. In the evening he introduced me to Mr. Ryan as his intended. While we were speaking of the elopement he took a Prayer-book out of his pocket and swore he would never marry a wife but me, and used an Irish phrase, which meant that nobody else should be married to either one or the other. I ultimately consented to an elopement, and got dresses. He made an appointment in Cork that we should elope and be married by the Register in Macroom, and by the priest afterward. I went to Macroom. He did not come that evening, and left me in Macroom making preparations for the marriage; I gave him the letter he wrote in my absence; I read the letter, and in it he said he really felt pained at writing to me on such a subject, but that he could never conciliate his friends to that conduct of mine, and that we should pass one another in future like ordinary neighbors; of course, when I saw that letter, I took it to him and tore it in his face; I met him afterward, and the promise of marriage was renewed between us; that was before April, 1874; it was finally broken off in that month.

On cross-examination plaintiff said it was not until a year and a half ago that the defendant told her anything about his mother being opposed to her strictly. She knew a man named Patrick O'Callaghan. She never made him a sweetheart, nor ever had any but Mr. O'Shea; but O'Callaghan tried to make her his sweetheart, and applied to her mother, who told him witness was engaged, and that it was useless. When they made the appointment to elope she went to meet him. She was underneath his window when he was going to bed, and he spoke to her out of a little window which a child could not get through. She did nothing at all but stay under his window.

Mr. O'Brien—Why, it was a regular Romeo and Juliet business. [Laughter.] Was there any ladder there?

Witness—I did not see it there. I was waiting for the hour he appointed for us to go off quietly.

Mr. O'Brien, Q. C., on the behalf of the defendant, said his client was the son of a widow, who had a farm in the neighborhood of Macroom. He had no interest whatever in the property, and beyond his natural expectation of succession to her he was at present entirely dependent on his mother. His acquaintance with this young woman began in the year 1870—not as she herself pretended, eleven years ago—and it first arose from a message she sent him that she admired him and was desirous of making his acquaintance. He charged the plaintiff with having fabricated a portion of her evidence in order to compel the defendant to marry her. This young woman did not, contrary to women's usual care in retaining letters, produce to them one scrap of correspondence from the defendant, and one letter, which, if her account of it were true, would be of vast importance to her case, she had burned. But this was a letter of her own to the man she said was her affianced:

MY DEAR MR. O'SHEA: I was very much surprised why you did not speak to me in Macroom, as I was most anxious, as I have a great deal to tell you since the last time we met, and even that did not turn up very pleasant; but you ought to have better sense, as you know I would be delighted to see and hear from you. But as "absence makes the heart grow fonder," it would give me pleasure to think that upon so many admirers upon your attention that you have not forgotten me, and you may rest assured that I have not forgotten you, as your friend Bartholomew was telling me a great deal about you. Indeed, it is hard to get a sincere one, so I have no more to say at present. It would take me too long to tell all to you, so I hope to meet you shortly in some place. I leave the appointment to you, as you are the best that can dictate. So farewell. I must conclude by remaining your fond friend, M. O'L. To T. O'S., Esquire.

To that letter he wrote a reply declining to make any appointment, telling her there was no chance of his marrying her, and, in point of fact, refusing to meet her any more.

The defendant was examined by Mr. Waters, Q. C. He said that after he had several times declined to meet her he at length went with her to the house of her uncle, who proposed marriage between them. The plaintiff asked him that evening, after telling her uncle to go out for a while, whether if she waited until his sister got married he would marry her, and he replied that he might never get married. He left the uncle's house that evening by himself, and did not meet her afterward until September, 1872, at the Park race-course. As the last race was being run off, she tapped him on the shoulder, and spoke to him. They went to Mr. O'Connor's house, but he never made any promise, or swore any oath.

Mr. Heron, Q. C.—When she met you there at Dooniskey did you not know that she wished to marry you?

Witness—I suspected so.

When you were kissing her did you tell her that you would not marry her? I did. [Laughter.]

Was there no talk about marriage that evening? There was; I told her I would not marry her.

Before you kissed her? Yes. [Laughter.]

And after it? Yes. [Renewed laughter.]

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury said it was most difficult to find out who was telling the truth, and he was glad it was left to the jury to decide that question.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation awarded £50 damages and costs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st., parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, lady's maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers; those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 SIXTH av. near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also waiters and coachmen.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,253 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO TAKE charge of a furnished house for parties going out of town or to Europe; will take position where respectability and responsibility is required. Address Mrs. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, FOR THE PAST SIX years a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, desires to change, and become an inmate of a first-class family in the capacity of governess or companion. Address Miss B. W., Greenpoint, Long Island.

A WELL-EDUCATED AMERICAN YOUNG lady is desirous of finding a position as ladies' companion or as governess; would be willing to assist in the house-work: country preferred. Address by letter Mrs. W. R. HILTON, No. 141 East 44th st.

A WIDOW LADY AND HER SON WANT to take care of a house during the Summer; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Nore, No. 859 3d av., up stairs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman with seven years' reference from last employer; would like a place in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, tidy, German Protestant girl, who understands her duties; is quick and orderly, and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is orderly, neat, respectful, and understands her business; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is willing to do ladies' laces or take care of grown children; best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 388 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL OF TWENTY-two; wants a situation as chamber-maid and assistant laundress; can do finest of laundry work; is neat and orderly; City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting, or as chamber-maid and nurse; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d st., first floor, on Monday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do chamber-work and waiting; will assist with washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would travel with a family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' City reference. Call at No. 244 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in a private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

COLORED HELP, MALE AND FEMALE, now on hand at JOHNSON'S PRIVATE AGENCY, No. 153 West 24th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TRAVEL for the Summer, or longer, as companion to an elderly lady, or an invalid, or would take the care of one child. Address C. J. M., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTANT SISTERS, (German) one as a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, general house-work, &c.; for City or country; have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soup, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable and a thorough cook; English and French cooking; a good bread and biscuit baker; get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, and is very willing and well-tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of baking and desserts and the care of butter; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., front room, third floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, AS first-class English cook; understands all kinds cooking thoroughly; no objection to short distance in country; best City reference. Call at No. 105 7th av., corner 16th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS A first-class cook; a very superior cook, neat, pleasant, a well recommended person; a place with a family going to the country. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable young girls; one as cook and do the coarse washing; the other as chamber-maid and do the fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 322 7th av., corner 54th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN as first-class cook and first-class laundress; would like to go together in a private family going to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A boarding-house, in City or country; is a first-class cook, and can furnish undoubted reference; wages $18 to $20. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as professed cook; does also all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; also pastry, creams, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is very neat and tidy; has good City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING, FOR THE City or country, by a tidy young woman; is a good family cook; a first-rate baker, and is very obliging; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; likewise dairy woman; in the City or country; North River preferred; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook, willing to assist with coarse washing, in a small private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 224 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS GOOD COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook, and willing to assist in the washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing if required; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO GO AS plain cook, washer and ironer, in City or country. Call at No. 307 East 24th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 108 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with washing in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 573 2d av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good cook, and excellent washer, ironer, and house-worker; has a husband who is a very useful man to drive, take care of horses, or as waiter, and willing to be useful in doors or out; for very low wages; together or separate; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in City or country; is an excellent bread and cake baker, and master of her business; best references as to character, &c. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK, good baker, and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address, No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 28 Cornelia st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, in City or country. Call at No 15 2d av

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNderstands dress-making and operating on the Wheeler & Wilson machine, wishes work by the day or week, or would engage permanently; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 687 1st av. for two days.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED PARisian dress-maker lately arrived who has a great deal of taste; cuts and fits very gracefully; receives the choicest pattern de Paris; will make up suits from $10. Call at No. 371 6th av., near 23d st., first floor

DRESS-MAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a few more engagements by the day; is a first-class dress-maker; excellent City references. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day; has new Spring styles; dresses made over a specialty. No. 608 3d av., cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address No. 201 East 30th st., near 3d av.

GOOD SERVANTS

Can be obtained at all times

At Carpenter's Agency,

No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR MATRON IN AN Institution.—By a very respectable American Protestant woman who has experience in both capacities, and can furnish very best testimonials. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman lady as working housekeeper in a family where there are other servants; best City reference. Address R. S., Housekeeper, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER FOR HOTEL.—UNDERstands the business in every department; satisfactory references. Address Mrs. Lyn, Up-Town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL OF TWENty-five; competent, willing, and very cleanly; an excellent cook, laundress, &c.; City or country; a superior servant for any one needing a trustworthy, temperate woman. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH HOUSE-worker; Scotch Protestant; can do good plain cooking; wash well; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes to do general house-work in a small private family; up-town preferred; four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 212 East 28th st., on Monday.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman in a small family; has a daughter eight years old; City or country. Call for three days at No. 434 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over the paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work, or as chamber-maid and nurse; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to assist with grown children; good City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 867 9th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED maid, who is a capable hair-dresser, and can cut and fit; fully understands the duties of a maid; wishes to obtain a steady situation; can furnish the highest of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; is very excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., Mme. Golard's, between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser. Address or call at No. 1,235 Broadway, up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A FIRST-class woman; understands her business thoroughly; is kind and obliging with other servants; not afraid of work; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOman, who understands her business thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, by the day or month; can do up gentlemen's linen and ladies' suits very well; can work the machine and scissors; best of City references. Call or address No. 13 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A superior laundress, who can do French fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and assist with chamber-work, or as laundress alone; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 418 East 16th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD, SMART GIRL AS LAUNdress, or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at 76 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as nurse to an aged couple or invalid; is capable of seeing to domestic duties; is a good seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; with or without her daughter, fourteen years of age; would travel; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THORoughly competent young woman, who is very kind and careful of children; can take entire charge of an infant; is also a good seamstress; can furnish very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOSE RELIABLE, faithful, middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; she is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, on the bottle; night and day; long experience in nursing; and the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 18 East 36th st

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class nurse; would assist in chamber-work; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, THIRTEEN years old; can take care of a baby or small children; is a very kind and willing girl. Address Smart, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman to take entire charge of a baby, walking children, or an invalid lady; is accustomed to travel; good reference from last employers. Call on or address M. P., No. 167 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH TWO years' reference from last place; plain seamstress; good chamber-maid; willing, tidy, fond of children. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF MANY years' experience in the care and management of children; would like to travel with a family to Europe, or San Francisco; never sea-sick. Call for three days at No. 198 Lexington av., corner 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; her baby is seven months old; can bring reference from a doctor; is also a good seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 244 East 35th st., first flight, back room.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; HAS GOOD references; can take a babe or growing children; sews in the best manner; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EIGHT years' reference; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is a thoroughly experienced nurse. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A LADY GOING ABROAD, FOR A thoroughly competent Protestant nurse, for an infant or growing children; can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 until 4 o'clock. No. 25 East 73d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS NURSE, to take care of a baby or growing children; has good City reference. Call or address in the fancy store, Broadway, corner 50th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE; would like to go with a family to Europe; is not sea-sick; can be seen at present employer's all this week, No. 85 Park av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS NURSE TO young children; is a very neat sewer, and has no objection to go in the country. Address A. O. S., box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as wet-nurse; can furnish good reference. Apply at No. 288 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—BY A refined young woman, with excellent testimonials as to character and respectability; would like to take care of one or more grown children in City or country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Inquire for G. M. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk as wet nurse in a Protestant family. Call or address for three days at the corner of Throop and Stockton sts., Brooklyn, in grocery store.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a first-class private family. Address, for one week, Gilbert, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; is a good fitter; competent to take charge of a lady's wardrobe; no objection to wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; wishes a permanent situation; first-class City references. Address Miss Ly, Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut and fit, and do all kind of family sewing, and wait on ladies; can sew on different machines, or would assist with chamber-work; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 256 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very neat Norwegian girl; is a good seamstress; willing to do some chamber-work, or assist in care of children; City or country; can furnish the highest of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS wanted by day or week; cuts and fits; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 22 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT wanted as seamstress and dress-maker; would take care of growing children; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; would take chamber-work and waiting; neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A thoroughly competent Swedish girl; has lived two years in that capacity in this country. Apply at present employer's, No. 45 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 86 6th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS wishes washing at her own house and to go out first two days of the week; can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference; understands her work thoroughly. Call at No. 715 3d av.; ring second bell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like washing at her own house, or go out by the day to a gentleman's family to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some families' washing; also, children's and ladies' suits done up in first-class style; best City references. Call at No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A RESpectable colored woman; fluting, and all kinds of fine washing done to order; also gentlemen's washing. Mrs. Lornox, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her home; is a good fluter. Call at No. 307 East 32d st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHING at home, or to go out by the day; washing and ironing. Call at No. 448 West 27th st., top floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES gentlemen's and ladies' or family washing; good reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., top floor, back.

MALES

ASSISTANT GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, German-American; has a good knowledge of the florist business. Address John Krouse, care James McKey, florist, Tenafly, N. J.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO HAS employment wishes to take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or longer; best City references. Call on or address J. Gamble, 688 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE family by a young Englishman, lately landed; has first-class references from the old country. Address J. H., Box No. 263 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE family as butler or waiter; first-class City references will be given. Call or address J. C., No. 543 5th av., in the drug store.

BUTLER.—BY A SUPERIOR GERMAN MAN AS butler in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HIGHEST OF testimonials; excellent City reference. Address Z. A., No. 525 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT married man, with four years' reference from last place; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; wife would like to live in a cottage and do washing and ironing. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J. C.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS SOBER, steady, and honest; understands his business thoroughly; the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful, steady, City driver; willing and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference. Address L. R., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT married man, two years and nine months in this country; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references, both English and American; no objections to the country. Address A. Grant, No. 104 East 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINgle man, in City or country; is a first-class groom and safe; accustomed to City driving; good gardener, if required; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Sedam, Box No. 209 *Times* office, two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; HAS no objection to the country; understands his business; four and seven years in last two places; out of employment on account of parting with horses. Call or address Coachman, Hettrick & Laughlin's livery stable office, No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede; three years' recommendation from last place; neat, clean; first-class driver and thorough groom; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; will be found civil and obliging; City or country; good reference. Address R. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, Protestant; careful driver and thorough groom; civil, willing, and obliging; the best City reference given. Address H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has had experience for the last twenty-five years; can give the best City reference. Call or address at private stable, No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; careful driver and excellent groom; willing and civil; best City references given. Address I., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL PROTESTANT man; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended. Call or address G. S., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 141 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man who is acquainted with his duties perfectly; will be found obliging and willing; can give first-class City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, aged twenty-three years, who is a good driver and groom; also can do plain gardening, milk, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, age twenty-six; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best reference. Address M. G., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, English, without incumbrance, as coachman and vegetable gardener; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; has first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; is a first-class man; strictly temperate; with the best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, HONEST, reliable single man, age thirty; best City reference given for capability and trustworthiness. Call on or address T. F., No. 525 5th av., Club stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the very best City reference. Call or address E. Bolgers, No. 223 East 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN, with first-class City references as to capability and sobriety; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address R. G., coachman, No. 208 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obliging; best reference; City or country. Address R., No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; first-class coachman; can come well recommended from last employer. Call or address, J. S. M., No. 249 Elizabeth st., Room No. 5, Monday.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call or address John Kenny, No. 128 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, strictly sober; best reference. Call or address N. P. H., No. 23 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years of the best testimonials from the old country. Address O. X., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young single man who is strictly temperate, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y. Smith, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to assist in garden; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRIVER and groom; trustworthy in every respect; best reference as to ability. Address R. S. W., Box No. 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF TEMperate, industrious habits; has lived nine years in two fine families; excellent recommendations. Address M., No. 65 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no incumbrance; good reference. Apply for T. F., at Odell's, corner 34th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; experienced; single; good references. Address F. A., box No. 243 *Times* office.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &C.—BY an American Protestant and wife, aged forty-five years; no incumbrance; man is experienced in every branch of farming stock, horses, &c.; wife an excellent dairy woman and poultry raiser; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TEMPERate man, aged thirty-nine years, who can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, and drive oxen; is a good plowman; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (married;) understands gardening and farming in all its branches; has had twelve years' experience in greenhouse and graperies; is first-class vegetable and fruit grower; well experienced in laying out and improving places; reference first-class. Address C. H., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FOREMAN.—ON A GENtleman's place by a first-class married man; Protestant; aged thirty; thoroughly understands gardening and farming in all its branches; wife is a first-class laundress, or would take charge of dairy; four years' best reference as to capability, sobriety, and industry. Those desiring steady and trustworthy help call or address one week, T. N., No. 3 Whitehall st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man of long experience in the above capacity; understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables, or would superintend a farm; his wife will do chamber-work and waiting, or can take charge of a dairy or poultry yard; twenty years' reference. Address W. J. H., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; OVER twenty years' experience in fruits, flowers, and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, and conservatories, laying out new places, improving and economical, and the general management of a gentleman's place; three years' reference from last place. Address J. M. W., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS nursing all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also, the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; can milk; will make himself useful; five years best City reference. Address J. B., box No. 241 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, (MARRIED, NO family,) as first-class gardener and florist, to take charge of a gentleman's place; long experience; best recommendation. Call on or address L. C., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at Florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER—OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITY AND character; understands hot and cold graperies, green houses, fruit and vegetables, laying out or altering of places; former employer willing to certify as much. Address J. N., No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies; best references. Call on or address Florist, No. 695 Broadway.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife; no incumbrances; man a good vegetable gardener; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wife first-class laundress; can come well recommended. Call or address M. K., No. 208 Waverley pl.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PRACTICAL in care of green-house, grapery, flowers, lawn, and vegetables; can milk, lay out ground, &c.; City reference. Address J. B., box No. 242 *Times* office.

GARDENER OR FARM HAND.—BY A Scotchman, unmarried, as assistant gardener or farm hand; three years' reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 22 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS plain gardener; can milk, and take care of horses; good reference. Apply at No. 322 East 32d st., grocery store.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH gardener; married man; no incumbrance; the best of reference. Address E. H., Gardener, *Times* Office, Box No. 205.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; can care and drive horses; has good City reference. Address H. M., Room No. 5, No. 536 East 14th st.

GENERALLY USEFUL MAN ABOUT A Gentleman's Place, Hotel, or Farm.—By a reliable and industrious Protestant man; understands horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; will be found very willing and trustworthy; will try to please; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GROOM—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MARRIED couple, no incumbrance, to go together; man as groom and coachman; the wife will do any domestic work; country preferred; good reference can be had. Address J. O. G., No. 125 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 277 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN AND groom; the best of references from the old country and this City can be produced; no objection to country. Call or address for two days G. G., No. 139 West 24th st., private stable.

HEAD WAITER OR COOK.—IN A FIRST-class hotel; country house preferred. Call on or address James F. Newton No. 147 Bleecker st.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER WANTS EMPLOYment; references; plans and estimates furnished. Address Ralph, Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham st., for three days.

SERVANT—IN BOARDING-HOUSE, PRIVATE FAMily, &c.—By a young American man, aged twenty-one years, who can build fires, clean walks, tend door, wait at table, clean rooms, make beds, wash dishes, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COACHMAN, &C.—BY A German, aged thirty years, speaks good English, who can care and drive horses; will also care cattle, milk, do out-door flower and vegetable gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young man, who can take care of horses and drive, milk and care cattle, do plain gardening, and do general work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations; wages reasonable. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, nineteen years of age; understands the care of a horse and small garden; good reference given. Addres Alma, Tremont Post Office, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Rickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English; eight months' City references; he is neat, willing, a good table waiter, industrious, and of good temper; wishes a steady place; wages $25. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS A VERY superior waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; best City references of two and four years each. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; speaks English, and has lived in the City; wages moderate; City or country; has satisfactory reference. Apply at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WATCHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MARried man with no family, as watchman or gardener; understands the care of horses, is a good careful driver, and can milk; best reference. Address D. H., Mott Haven Post Office, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN WANTED AS LAUNdress and dairy-maid for a family of seven; Winters spent in the City. Address Mrs. E., Station E., with terms and references.

JANITOR.—AN UNMARRIED MAN, AGE ABOUT twenty-five, of good address, is wanted as janitor at St. Luke's Hospital; must be a Protestant. Apply, bringing unexceptionable testimonials as to character, at the Hospital, 54th st., corner 5th av., from 10 to 11 this morning.

TO TAILORS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTED AT NO. 22 Ralph av., Brooklyn. E. D. BETT, Broadway and Gates av.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of "Trow's New-York City Directory." Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, ROB B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED.—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING and Manufacturing House, a young man, seventeen to eighteen years of age, to assist in writing; must be steady and willing to work, and reside in the City or Brooklyn. Address, with references, Mr. SMITH, Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SWEDish woman; thorough cook, washer, and ironer; also, daughter to do waiting and care for child; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 312, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COOK who will assist laundress. Apply, with references, at No. 11 East 41st st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A LADY'S MAID WHO IS WILLING to travel; City references required. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock at No. 23 East 26th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID TO go a short distance in the country. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 3 East 27th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, APRIL 12,
and
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Will be presented a new adaption of the romantic French play, "Les Filles des Marbres," in a prologue and four acts, entitled

RAFAEL,

with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC,
and the following
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
PROLOGUE:

PHYDIAS............Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
DIOGENES............Mr. HARRY BECKETT
ALCIBIADES............Mr. J. W. CARROLL
GORGIAS............Mr. E. PLYMPTON
STRABON............Mr. W. J. LEONARD
THEA, a Slave............Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
ASPASIA, } Statues. ....Miss IDA FORTESCUE
LAIS, ...Miss LOCKWOOD
PHRYNE, ...Miss BLAISDELL

THE DRAMA.

RAFAEL............Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
M. DESGENAIS............Mr. HARRY BECKETT
M. BOISDORE............Mr. J. B. POLK
CHATEAU-MARGEAUX............Mr. E. PLYMPTON
FREDERICK DE COURCEY............Mr. J. W. CARROLL
LORD MERTON............Mr. C. E. EDWIN
MARCO............Miss ADA DYAS
MARIE............Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
MME. DUCHATLET............Mme. PONSI
CLEMENTINE............Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE
FEDORA............Miss FLORA MACDONALD
MARIETTA............Miss KATE BARTLETT

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

CARRIAGES CAN BE ORDERED AT 10:45.
WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
To produce anything to equal the gorgeous tale of enchantment,
AHMED, AHMED, AHMED,
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
SCENERY, BALLETS, MUSIC, DRESSES, MOUNTINGS, GROUPINGS, AND EFFECTS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts..

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D sts.—A private family, residing on the avenue, will rent second floor, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; also, after May 1, third-story parlor and bed-room; references exchanged.
Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

BOARDERS SOLICITED.—CHILDREN FROM infants to seventeen years old will be well cared for, with or without nurses; situation on an eminence overlooking the village, and surroundings of Walton; healthy location, excellent water; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire immediately of Mrs. J. B. HOWLAND, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, and having more room than they require, would rent a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, bath, &c., to a permanent responsible party, with or without board. Address MADISON SQUARE, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN AN elegant house near 42d st., between 5th and Madison avs., will let third floor, with private bath-room, to a gentleman and wife, or to two gentlemen, for $80 per week; table unsurpassed. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,466.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses north-west corner 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board. Houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 9TH AVS.—Small private family have two nicely-furnished rooms (modern improvements) to let, with board, to desirable parties; references given and required. Address M. C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

BOARDERS WANTED.—PRIVATE FAMILY, West 45th st., north side, near Broadway; floor over the parlors; large rooms, closets; good table; moderate terms; newly furnished and painted. Address B. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL RENT handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year a very liberal concession in price will be made.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, and all the modern conveniences, on Murray Hill, (West 35th st.;) prices moderate; references exchanged. Address INDEX, BOX NO. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—PARlor and bed-room, second floor front; large room, third floor, with board to parties desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, every convenience, with board; also front room for single gentleman; terms moderate; references.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a third-story room; all modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BED-ROOM TO let, handsomely furnished—in a first-class brownstone house, 44th st., and Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NO. 424 6TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN. Select servants, all nationalities, City, country, hotels, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NO. 113 WEST 12TH ST., THREE DOORS WEST OF 6TH AV.—Furnished rooms to let on parlor, second and third floors, with or without first-class board.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—TO let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on third story, singly or en suite; also, table board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208. MADISON PARK.—Front parlor and bedrooms, handsomely furnished; private bath; house first-class; table board for two.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 12TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRing to make arrangements for the season or year, will find pleasant rooms on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, WITH EVERY CONvenience; also, room on second floor, adjoining bath and hall room, for gentleman. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms to let with board; also one hall room. Highest references.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE desirable furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c., without board; terms moderate.

TWO FRONT ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED, with board; also parlor floor; house and location first class. No. 308 East 14th st., near 2d av.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST. GENTLEMEN will find front rooms, with first-class board and attendance. References.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at Summer prices, and all conveniences; hall rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A VERY nice and newly-furnished alcove room to gentleman only; has all improvements. No. 149 West 46th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PARLOR FLOOR, WITH or without conveniences for housekeeping, in the private house No. 147 East 16th st. Apply from 4 to 6.

NINTH AV., NO. 386.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor and hall bedroom adjoining. No moving. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large rooms; bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 77 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A choice of comfortable rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to a family of adults or gentlemen; reference exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND DESIRABLE rooms can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., on reasonable terms. Best reference required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED, FOR FAMILY or single gentleman; also table boarders. No. 5 East 9th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room, with board for gentleman and wife.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR, with private table, from April 15.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL.—Rooms to let, with or without board.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 15, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
when the distinguished player will appear as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in THE LADY OF LYONS,
and
WILLIAM, in BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Additional interest will be given this special occasion by the appearance of the charming comedienne,
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT,
(By the politeness of Mr. Augustin Daly, Manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre,) as PAULINE, (having kindly volunteered.)
MISS MAUDE GRANGER,
(By the courteous consent of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre,) will appear as BLACK EYED SUSAN, (having kindly volunteered).

SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF HENRY V.

MONDAY, APRIL 26,
NEILSON,
In her great impersonation, AMY ROBSART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical Director............MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8.
LAST TIME,
Flotow's New Opera in three acts,
L'OMBRA.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Boxes, $8 and $10; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Seats at Academy, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.
TO-NIGHT, BROOKLYN ACADEMY............L'OMBRA

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager............A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
114TH TO 121ST TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 17, NINETEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN T. POOLE............Manager

SEVENTEEN NEW STARS THIS WEEK,
In addition to
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
The Family Theatre of the Metropolis.
Crowded nightly with
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Reconstructed Amazonian Marches
by 200 beautiful young ladies.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

J. N. PATTISON'S
Lecture with Piano-forte Recitals,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8, De Garmo Hall, 5th av. and 14th st.
Subject—GOTTSCHALK.
Tickets, $1. At Nos. 547 and 711 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER wish board in a private family; location between 23d and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rooms must be nicely furnished and have a pleasant outlook; no other boarders; for satisfactory accommodations a good price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, X. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A PRI-VATE family, by a gentleman and sister, from about the 20th inst.; location 18th to 55th st., 3d to 9th av.; must be connecting rooms; will furnish one room; American or English family preferred; references exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, Y. A. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, board with furnished or partially furnished rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; two rooms; location between 3d and 7th avs.; good references given and required. Address, with terms, JOHN JOHNSON, Box No. 148 *Times* office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURnished room, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; location above 14th st. and near 5th av.; terms, $40 to $50 per month; references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 282, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD OF six years desire permanent board with a refined family; one large or two smaller rooms. Address, stating terms, location of rooms, &c., BONNELL, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A QUIET BACHELOR A FURnished room, with or without board, in a strictly private family, residing below 23d st.; best references. Address SANDS, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED MAY 1—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR three, with board; vicinity of 4th av., below 30th st., terms moderate; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, within an hour of the City, near the water, for gentleman and wife and single gent; not to exceed $75 per month. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 25 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in exchange for use of furniture of four-story house. Address B. J. E., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, on first floor, with or without board, in a good, central location. Address, stating terms, BOARDER, box No. 199, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR from Wall st., desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply to No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

WAGNER HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—A strictly first-class family residence; piazza, shade-trees, croquet lawn, fishing, and boating; 50 miles from New-York; favorable terms for May and June. Address A. B., No. 51½ West 32d st.

ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY, OPENS June 1. Arrangements can now be made for board by applying at No. 22 East 49th st. References exchanged. Good stabling.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SMALL FAMily want board for the Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City. Address A. H., No. 29 East 17th st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE. ART SALE. ART SALE

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

NO. 82 5TH AV.,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
April 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock,

PARIS SALON PICTURES.

Bertrand's "Ophelia," Oertel's "Rock of Ages," De Neuville's "Soldier of the Line," Chaplin's "The Babe," Cossman's "In Full Dress," Pabst's "Alsace, Present and Future," Bonnemaison's "Morning in Normandy," Pabst's "Preparing Crowns and Flowers to Welcome the French Soldiers," De Penille's "Environs of Naples." Also, examples by the following distinguished artists: Amberg, Duffenbach, Bonfazi, Curry, Bellows, Hamman, Campotiste, Brown, Picou, Thom, Whittridge, Champney, Cropsey, De Bergue, Schæpels, Poilpot, Noel, and others of equal prominence.

R. SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Government of the Province of Ontario, addressed to the undersigned,
UP TO THE 15TH MAY, 1875,
from regularly certified physicians having had experience in the management and working of
ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE,
for the position of
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
TORONTO ASYLUM, CANADA,
about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Joseph Workman. All applications must be accompanied by duly certified testimonials as to character and position, stating age, whether married or unmarried, and length of service in an asylum for the insane, together with certified copies of diplomas as physicians or surgeons from recognized medical authorities.
Salary $2,000 (about £400 sterling) per annum, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, water, and furnished table for family.
Appointment to take effect from 1st July, 1875.
ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,
Provincial Secretary.
OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, TORONTO, 15th March, 1875.

MEETINGS.

A. P. MEACHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE Modoc Commission, supported by a company of Modoc and Klamath Indians, will make a plea for the Indian race, stating some of the scenes of the lava bed troubles with the Modocs, at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant,

THE

BIG

BONANZA.

THE HIT OF 1875. NINTH WEEK.
57TH TO 64TH PERFORMANCE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LADIES' MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-NIGHT,

TWO NIGHTS ONLY and WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
Of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI (Marchioness Del Grillo.)

TO-NIGHT only time of Giacometti's great drama, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
RISTORI in her grand rôle of ELIZABETH.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 13, LAST RISTORI NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy LUCRETIA BORGIA.
RISTORI in her famous rôle, LUCRETIA BORGIA.
After which Mme. RISTORI will enact for the last time IN ENGLISH the celebrated
SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from MACBETH.
RISTORI (LAST TIME) AS LADY MACBETH.
Wednesday afternoon, April 14, RISTORI MATINEE.
Last and only performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
GRAND GALA—RISTORI WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
RISTORI (last appearance in N. Y.) as Marie Antoinette
RISTORI MATINEE—Admission $1. Seats $1 extra.

Wednesday ev'g, April 14. Thursday ev'g, April 15.
Friday evening, April 16. Saturday ev'g, April 17.
Last nights of Aimée in Jolie Parfumeuse.
Reappearance of Mlle. GANDON and M. DE BEER.
THURSDAY, April 15, Ristori's farewell to Newark.
FRIDAY, April 16, ONLY NIGHT IN BROOKLYN OF RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

RISTORI MATINEE. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ONLY WEDNESDAY MATINEE OF RISTORI.
ONLY MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE,
AT LYCEUM THEATRE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission $1; seats $1 extra. Can now be secured.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. AIMEE will positively appear on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, when Mlle. GANDON and Mons. DE BEER will make their reappearance for the
Last Nights of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE, in her original creation............ROSE MICHON
unanimously declared her best character.
GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
THE JOLLIEST OF FRENCH OPERAS BOUFFE,
produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene, the cast including AIMEE, in her original creation............ROSE MICHON
AIMEE MATINEE IN BROOKLYN NEXT SATURDAY.
Only performance of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. Ristori in English tragedy TUESDAY EVENING, April 16, GALA NIGHT. Positively Ristori's last night in Brooklyn, and her only appearance in English tragedy.
First production of Victor Hugo's LUCREZIA BORGIA, after which Mme. Ristori will enact in English THE SLEEP-WALKING SCENE FROM MACBETH.
Admission, $1. Seats, $1 extra.

AIMEE MATINEE IN BROOKLYN, SATURDAY.

Brooklyn Academy, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GRAND GALA AIMEE MATINEE.
Only appearance and farewell to Brooklyn of Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
and the complete French Opera Bouffe Company.
Only performance of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
Admission, $1. Seats, 50c. extra.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8,
AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
SOLOISTS, MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
The distinguished Prima Donna Contralto, will make, on these occasions, her last appearance in New-York.
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, TENOR.
SYMPHONY No. 2, in D, Op. 36............BEETHOVEN
ARIA, "Che Faro Senza Euridice," Orpheus....GLUCK
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
BILDER AUS OSTEN, (first time)............SCHUMANN
SIEGMUND'S love song, "Walkuere," (first time)............WAGNER
SCHERZO, "La Reine Mab, ou la fee des Songes"............BERLIOZ
ARIETTA, "Tu questa Tomba"............BEETHOVEN
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
SELECTIONS from "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"
INTRODUCTION,
WALTER'S Prize Song, } Third act, (first time). WAGNER
OVERTURE,
VOCAL PARTS BY Mr. A. BISCHOFF.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT

LECTURE BY
JAMES T. FIELDS.
The eminent author and publisher.
Subject: "A Plea for Cheerfulness."
Admission 75 cents; with seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway; Putnam's, No. 308 4th av., and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 908 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
"YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKES"
GRAND CONCERT
For the Benefit of the Charity Fund of
SUMNER POST No. 24, G. A. R.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, for sale at the box-office and at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union Square.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. New Entertainments in the Lectorium. PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The Fiftieth Grand Annual EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, now open Day and Evening.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS,** *&* **ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS,** *at* **EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH,** *or* **part cash,** *and* **balance** *in* **small monthly payments. The same to let. WATERS' New Scale Pianos,** *are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure** *and* **even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition. The Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed**

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.
Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.
Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS returned from hire, better than new because more seasoned, at half the original price. Upright and square pianos, $125, $150, $175, $200, $250; an $800 square grand at $275. By CHAMBERS & SON, No. 300 4th av., corner 23d st., Association Building.

GIRLS' OVER TWELVE YEARS WITH good voices are invited to a prominent choir of this City, and will receive musical instruction. Apply at Christ Church, (entrance 35th st.,) 5th av., on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

ORGANIST.—MR. H. BIALLA, ORGANIST AND director of the choir, Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn, is open to engagement for Protestant or Catholic service from May 1. Address care Chandler Bro., No. 172 Montague st., Brooklyn.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at CUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FIRE IN THE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT.

IT STARTS IN THE SUBCELLAR—THREE ALARMS GIVEN AND THE LOWER PART OF THE BUILDING FLOODED WITH WATER—LOSS, $300,000, AND THE INSURANCE CHIEFLY IN THIS CITY.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in what is known as the "dry-goods district," which proved to be one of the most disastrous conflagrations which has taken place within a year. The space covered by the fire is comparatively small, but the loss, it is feared, will reach over $300,000, and will fall chiefly on City insurance companies. The fire originated in the subcellar of the five-story stone-front building Nos. 57 and 59 Worth street, and was discovered through the agency of an automatic fire-alarm in the building, and which is connected with the quarters of the Lower Fire Insurance Patrol in Murray street. At 7:10 A. M. the alarm sounded in the patrol-house, and immediately the wagon containing the patrolmen and appliances for extinguishing fires proceeded to the premises indicated above. An alarm was then sent out from the nearest box summoning the Fire Department. The response was made with that promptness which is one of the distinguishing features of the department. Engine Company No. 31, from Leonard street, was the first steamer to arrive, and was quickly followed by the other fire companies stationed in the immediate vicinity. When the doors of the building were forced open, a dense volume of heated smoke burst out and drove back the firemen, who were ready to enter the cellar with their lines of hose. It was found that the flames had gained entire possession of the subcellar from the front to the rear of the building, and were rapidly extending up the stairway to the basement and first floor. The iron gratings level with the sidewalk were broken with axes, and an attempt was made to reach the flames through the apertures thus formed. Several streams of water were poured into the subcellar, but had no perceptible effect on the progress of the fire. At 7:24, fourteen minutes after the first alarm had been sounded, a second alarm was sent out by order of Chief Engineer Bates, and the steamers from the adjoining district were soon on the ground. These steamers were placed in the most advantageous positions, and the large force of firemen worked zealously, but for a long time their efforts did not meet with any apparent success. The flames raged fiercely in the subcellar and basement, and were making their way gradually, yet surely, to the first floor. In the meantime the Insurance Patrol had not been idle. In spite of the dense smoke they entered on the first floor, and commenced removing the goods to a place of safety. The first floor of the adjoining building, Nos. 53 and 55, being unoccupied, was made a place of temporary storage. The adjoining warehouses were also entered by the patrol, who spread their large water-proof covers over the goods to prevent their destruction by water. The goods on the upper floors of the building on fire were also well covered up.

Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct Police, with the reserve force of the precinct, was also promptly on the spot, and assisted by Sergts. Oates and De Shays, established an efficient fire line, which extended from Broadway to West Broadway, and from Leonard street to Pearl. Capt. Lowery, of the Sixth Precinct, Capt. McCullagh, of the Third Precinct, and Capt. Petty, of the Second Precinct, being summoned by telegraph, responded with the reserve platoons of their commands. President Matsell, Commissioner Disbecker, and Superintendent Walling and Inspector McDermott were also present. The Police force rendered great assistance to the firemen by keeping the streets in the immediate vicinity of the fire free from spectators. At 8 o'clock, after the fire had been burning for over an hour, it was evident that the only resource was to flood the cellar and basement. With this object in view Chief Bates sent out a third alarm, and the reserve steamers were quickly on hand. With the assistance of these additional engines the firemen succeeded in giving the flames their first check, and had gained complete control by 9 o'clock, although it was noon before the fire was fully extinguished and the steamers were sent back to their quarters. The flames were confined to the building in which they originated, and did not extend beyond the ground floor.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. It had evidently been smoldering for some hours before being discovered. Fire Marshal Sheldon will give the matter a thorough investigation.

The first floor, basement, and subcellar of the building Nos. 57 and 59 Worth street are occupied by William Turnbull & Co., commission merchants and jobbers in dry goods. Their loss on stock by fire and water is estimated at $200,000, but it may reach a higher figure when the losses are adjusted. The firm have an insurance of $400,000, chiefly in City companies.

The four floors above the ground floor are occupied by Wendell, Hutchinson & Co., dealers in dry goods. Their stock is said to be damaged by smoke and water to the amount of $50,000. They are insured for $280,000.

The building is owned by Geo. Hovey, of Boston, and is damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Messrs. Paine, Goodwin & Co., who occupy No. 61 and 63 Worth street, have sustained a loss of from $40,000 to $50,000 on their stock of dry goods—the cellar of their building having been flooded. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

The lower portion of No. 62 Leonard street, immediately in the rear of the burned warehouse, occupied by Parker, Wilder & Co., commission dealers in cotton and woolen goods, was also flooded. The stock on the premises was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

THE COURT-HOUSE OF THE ANNEXED WARDS.

OPPOSITION TO ITS PROPOSED REMOVAL TO FORDHAM—THE REAL PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT—REASONS WHY HASKINS' BUILDING SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

The residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are somewhat excited over the passage of an ordinance by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday last authorizing the Controller to lease from John B. Haskin an old brick building at Fordham Depot for the uses of the Tenth District Civil and Sixth District Police Courts at a rental of $1,500 per year. There is believed to be a "job" in the matter. The Board of Police Justices, the Board of Police Commissioners, and many property-holders are opposed to leasing the property, and the President of the Prison Association has expressed his disapproval of the use of the building for prison purposes. Aldermen Purroy and Edward J. Shandley, Committee on Law Department of the Board, have influenced the passage of the objectionable ordinance. Alderman Purroy, a friend of Haskin, who has been endeavoring to procure the indictment of Controller Green, has been the most active in the matter, and is supposed to act the will of John Kelly. The present quarters of the Civil Court are at Harlem Bridge, contiguous to the City railroad and Harlem steam-boats, thus being of easy access to members of the bar whose offices are down town, as well as to litigants who may have business with the court. Above $4,000 have already been spent to make the rooms used by the court suitable, and that expenditure would be lost to the City by a removal. The total number of cases upon the calendar for 1874 was 247, of which only seventeen cases came from the Twenty-fourth Ward, where it is now proposed to remove the court. The Police Court is at Tremont, is equi-distant from the three Precinct Station-houses of the district, and is preferred by the sitting Justices on that account, and also by the Board of Police Justices and the Police Commissioners. They say that the court should be so situated that no detention in the transfer of prisoners should occur. The reasons given by the Board of Police Justices for opposing the adoption of the resolutions to lease the Fordham building are: First, this building is nearly or quite one mile north of the territorial centre of the Sixth District; second, it is still more decidedly north of the centre of population; third, it is nearly a mile north of the nearest police station; Fourth, this board having been informed and believing that the designated building is not large enough for the purposes intended—that it is not properly lighted or ventilated, or the ceiling high enough for the crowds that often gather in Police courts—that the first floor is so near the general surface of the ground that prison cells cannot be used beneath except at an unreasonable and inexcusable hazard of health."

Resolutions giving the reasons for opposition to the lease of Haskins' building were unanimously adopted by the board on March 30, 1875, and the Board of Police subsequently sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, expressing their concurrence with the views of the Board of Police Justices in reference to the proposed removal. The communication contained statements as follows:

"The Police Department being charged by law with the duty of taking to and arraigning before the Police Courts of the largest share of persons arrested for offenses, are deeply interested in the question of location of court-houses, with reference to the proximity to the Police stations, where the prisoners are first taken.

In the case in question, the court of the Sixth District has the disposition of all the prisoners taken into custody in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Precincts.

The station-house of the Thirty-third Precinct is located in Morrisania, the Thirty-fourth in Tremont, and the Thirty-fifth at or near King's Bridge. There is a horse railroad running from the Thirty-third to the Thirty-fourth Precincts, affording a convenient and cheap mode of transferring prisoners. If the court-house is located in Tremont, prisoners arrested in that (the Thirty-fourth) precinct can walk to court; those arrested in the Thirty-third can be taken to court on the horse cars; while those of the Thirty-fifth only would require to be taken to court by wagon and team. This arrangement would be more convenient, and much more economical than any other location. The proposed location at Fordham would largely increase both the travel and the cost involved in transferring prisoners to court, and would subserve no interest immediately connected with the business of the court or the Police Department."

It appears that the only persons in favor of the removal in the district are Civil Justice Flanagan, who is content to have his court located wherever it pleases the Board of Aldermen, and Haskin and other property-owners around Fordham Depot, who would be benefited by an advance in rentals. The population of the Twenty-third Ward, where the Civil Court and Police Court are situated—the latter being one-half mile distant from the former—is 20,000, while the population of the Twenty-fourth Ward, where it is proposed to remove the Court-house, is not 10,000. The prisoners are removed from the present Police Court to the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station-house, about 1,000 feet away, to await the arrival of the caravan, (Black Maria,) while at Fordham, should the cells be unfit for use, they would have to be conveyed from court the distance of a mile to the nearest station-house. Citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, who have examined into the matter, are satisfied that the interests of the people have not been regarded by the Board of Aldermen in the passage of the ordinance complained of and express a hope that Mayor Wickham will veto it. They also express considerable indignation at the course of Alderman Purroy in advocating the obnoxious measure so strenuously, and charge him with being unacquainted with the needs of his constituents.

The ordinance was passed by 18 votes in the affirmative against 4 votes in the negative, the Aldermen voting in the negative being Messrs. Billings, Morris, Southworth, and Vance.

THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

JOINT MEETING OF THE DWELLING REFORM AND PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS—HALF A MILLION PEOPLE CROWDED INTO TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND HOUSES—SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGES AND RAPID TRANSIT THE REMEDIES—PUBLIC AGITATION OF THE QUESTION DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A joint meeting of the City Public Health Association and the Dwelling Reform Association was held at the School of Mines on Saturday evening to consider the subject of improving the homes of the poor. Among those present were Messrs. D. B. Eaton, C. Pfeiffer, C. P. Russel, A. B. Judson, D. Tilden Brown, M. D., E. Janes, M. D., E. Harris, M. D., the Board of Health being specially well represented. Dr. Stephen Smith read a paper upon the above subject, in which he reviewed the crowded condition of this City in certain quarters, and suggested remedies for the evil. In alluding to the tenement system, he said, there were a half a million of people in the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, crowded into 23,000 houses, so badly drained and ventilated that health and virtue were almost impossible. Only certain quarters were overcrowded, however, and if all the now vacant house space could be utilized there would be room enough. This could only be done by co-operative associations. In London, companies bought outside lands, planned villages, and built cottages, the rent of which was received as purchase money. In Philadelphia there were several hundred of such organizations. At the distance of three-quarters of an hour's ride from the State-house in that city, a mechanic could now purchase for $200 a lot 18 feet front by 90 feet deep, and could erect a house worth $1,000 by simply paying about $150 per annum to one of these societies. When the whole was paid the ownership was transferred to him.

The two great sections of unoccupied lands in New-York are from Fifty-ninth street to Harlem River, where lots fall from $10,000 to $500, and north of Harlem River, where acres vary from $10,000 to $500. Homeless families, whose income is from $1,000 to $5,000, might settle upon the first section, and those whose income is less than $1,000 should seek the second. Paris and London were filling up and incorporating their suburbs by affording facilities of communication by rapid transit, and our neighbor, Boston, was running two trains, morning and evening, to and from Lynn, twelve miles distant, at cheap rates of fare, twenty tickets being sold for $1. The result was that rural homes are rising by thousands. This reform could be brought about, not by speculative associations but by those which are co-operative. The best examples of such organizations were found abroad. The Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company of London had been a marked success. It purchases plots of ground in the suburbs, lays them out, builds, and sells at low rates. Mr. Disraeli, who lately visited one of the villages of this company, said that he was pleased and surprised at its success, and that it was in part the solution of a great social problem. Such communities could be established along the lines of the Hudson River, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads in an incredibly short period.

Yet, however well such a plan might succeed, there would always be a city population left, and the remaining problem was, how to deal with them. They were reckless both as to morals and health, and in any group of such families the mortality ranged from fifty to seventy per thousand. Generally they did not dislike their present mode of life, because they knew no other. To reconcile them to something better would be a part of the triumph of the associations. He would, therefore, make the following suggestions:

First—Utilize all available waste house room. Our 23,000 tenement-houses are filled to repletion. In the First and Second Wards, now nearly deserted, there are empty buildings enough to accommodate about 14,000 people.

Second—Improve existing tenements. In this the tenant's aid should be sought, after the plan of Miss Octavia Hill, in London, who, with money furnished by Mr. Ruskin, bought old tenements and became herself the landlady. Weekly she collected the rent and applied a part of it to improving the room, always asking the tenant's advice. Thus she created a feeling of responsibility, and became an educator. It is often the duty of a landlord to improve and remodel his houses. A house at the Five Points was thus changed, and the death-rate reduced from fifty per 1,000, to only ten.

Third—Erect new and improved tenement-houses. This might be a municipal reform. In Glasgow, Scotland, the Police act of 1866 authorized Trustees to borrow for this purpose $6,250,000 on security of the property acquired by them. They bought forty acres in various parts of the city where tenants were packed at the rate of 1,000 to the acre, or 640,000 to the square mile, with a death rate of 70 per 1,000. Such of these dens of crime and fever as could not be altered were being pulled down, and the people scattered. Of such tenements they have already destroyed 10,000.

This was a vital topic, and he might say that its public agitation was owing mainly, if not entirely, to the persistent efforts of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He would have liked to speak of this change as a preventive of riot and revolution, and to show that Communism resulted from irresponsibility; but as his time was up he would have to conclude.

Remarks were also made by Dr. E. Harris and Mr. D. B. Eaton, and after adopting the following resolution, the meeting was adjourned.

Resolved, That Messrs. Parke Godwin, Dorman B. Eaton, Charles F. Chandler, and Stephen Smith be appointed a joint committee of the Dwelling Reform and Public Health Associations, to request the officers of the railroads centring in this City to adopt the London and Boston plan of cheap morning and evening trains where several hundred suburban residents sign a petition for the same. Also to request the suburban steam-boat companies to imitate the Union Ferry Company in this respect.

THE PROPERTY OF TWEED.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIS STABLES—WHERE MUCH OF HIS ESTATE HAS GONE.

The premises and stables in Forty-second street known to have been once the property of Tweed, and upon which a notice of attachment to be served by the Sheriff was filed in the County Clerk's Office on Saturday, were made famous all over the country by the descriptions published of their regal magnificence when they were used by the Chief of the Ring. Fitted up with walnut trimmings and splendidly furnished, they were better suited for the habitations of human beings with refined tastes than dumb brutes, only needing clean and comfortable quarters. In these stables there were elegant rooms, where Tweed and his favored friends met and held high revel over punch mixed in a wonderful and costly silver punch-bowl, while many a plan was perfected there to plunder the City. The land and buildings No. 439 Fifth avenue, No. 17 East Forty-fourth street, and No. 10 East Thirteenth street, which have been attached to prevent further conveyance, during the pendency of the new suits, are all very valuable property. It is said that David Dudley Field and the regiment of lawyers and attorneys employed by Tweed, have had a very large share of his once great estate handed over to them in the shape of fees, and that conveyances of his property have been made so ingeniously that the people would have to spend nearly as much, if not more money than they could possibly recover, to get it out of the hands of those who have now a title to its ownership.

The people's attorneys, however, are sanguine of being at some time not far distant, able to force a restitution of the stolen money, and much aid is expected from Ingersoll in that direction. Their confidence somewhat dismays the members of the Ring who have so far escaped punishment, and who have property from which they in some way derive an income. These people expect to be injured, but are uncertain how and when the injury will be inflicted. An evidence of this fact is found at the Sheriff's Office, where persons known to have been connected with the Ring, or their friends, have been calling since the commencement of the suit against Tweed, to discover whether or not any attachments are to be levied on their property.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Fallon, of No. 215 Mott street, while intoxicated yesterday, fell in Mott street, near Grand, and broke his right leg.

Thomas Riley, aged twenty-four, while at work on the Elevated Railroad track yesterday, had his left leg broken by the falling of an iron brace.

A lecture entitled "A Plea for Cheerfulness" is to be delivered in Steinway Hall, this evening, by Mr. James T. Field.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a reception at their rooms, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, this evening.

A fair for the benefit of the New-York Homeopathic Hospital is now being held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

To-morrow evening "Ye Cousin Jonathan Oldde Folkes" sing in Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Charity Fund of Sumner Post No. 24, Grand Army of the Republic.

Gen. Adam Badeau, United States Consul at London, who arrived in this City from England on Wednesday last, is to be tendered a complimentary banquet at Delmonico's at an early day.

M. W. John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master of Masons of this State, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at the Masonic Hall dedication in June next.

W. J. J. Couch, of Brooklyn, has been appointed by the Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, representative of that Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of this State.

The Junior Class of 1876 of the University of the City of New-York will give an exhibition at the Academy of Music this evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

During a quarrel yesterday morning between Thomas McCarty, of No. 153 Norfolk street, and a stranger, at the corner of Stanton and Ludlow streets, McCarty was stabbed in the leg and arm, and was severely wounded. The stranger escaped.

John Francis, aged forty-five, of No. 13 Oak street, was severely beaten about the head and face during a fight with William Luckey, in the basement of No. 26 Madison street, early yesterday morning. Francis was taken to Park Hospital and his assailant escaped.

The anniversary of the organization of the Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, will be celebrated on Thursday evening, April 22, by a banquet at the Union Square Hotel, omitting the usual parade.

There is said to be a strong probability that Gov. Tilden will appoint Mr. James McKenzie, a son of Mr. George McKenzie, Agent of the General Transatlantic Line of Steam-ships, to the position of Harbor Master of this port.

A fencing and sparring tournament will take place at Col. Monstery's New-York Salle d'Armes and Sparring Academy, No. 619 Sixth avenue, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The exhibition will consist of fencing with foil, broad-sword, rapier, bayonet, and knife, and sparring by professionals and amateurs.

Mr. P. S. Gillmore has leased Barnum's Hippodrome for four months, with option of two months' extension, and will transform it into a garden, in the style of the Cremorne Gardens, in London. The place will be profusely decorated with shrubs and flowers, and an orchestra will be in attendance every evening. A brilliantly-lighted promenade will extend the whole length of the inclosure.

The Landwehr Verein, an association of former militiamen, celebrated its third anniversary by a festival and ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, in which the members and officers of the Fifth Regiment, the New-York Schuetzen-corps, and several other German militia organizations and societies participated. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Landwehr battalion held a parade, passing in review before the invited guests.

The Chemical Section of the Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New-York will hold a public meeting at No. 64 Madison avenue, this evening, at 7:45 o'clock, when a paper will be read by Prof. William Falks on "Hydrogen," and by Mr. W. P. Jenny, geologist to the Black Hills Expedition, on "The Production of Solid Hydrocarbons by the Action of Air on Refined Petroleum."

The Church Conference will hold its next regular meeting in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "The Extent of Allowable Differences in Church Teaching and Practice," in which Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rev. E. S. Widdemer, and others, will participate.

Patrick Myhan, of No. 413 Second avenue, was suddenly attacked yesterday, at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street, by some unknown desperado, who seized his watch and chain and made off with them. Myhan drew a revolver from his pocket with the intention of shooting the thief, but while in the act of cocking the weapon the hammer slipped from beneath his thumb, and the pistol was discharged. The bullet took effect in the forefinger of his left hand, causing a painful wound. The thief escaped with his plunder. Myhan went to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, where the wound was dressed by Police Surgeon Phelps, and he then left for home.

BROOKLYN.

Gustave Bergen, a match peddler, was caught trying to steal a coat from A. C. Brownell's office yesterday. He was arrested by Officer Reeves.

A sneak-thief stole a ladies' watch and chain, valued at $75, from the house of Mr. Gregory, No. 10 Fort Green place, yesterday.

John Cartillion's dog was not muzzled. Margaret Day was frightened. Justice Delmar heard her complaint. Officer Slattery took the warrant and arrested Cartillion.

Samuel Bosman, aged seventeen, of No. 520 East Sixteenth street, New-York, was charged by Thomas H. Powers, before Justice Morse, with burglariously entering Powers' stable, No. 64 Fifteenth street, Gowanus, and stealing a revolver. Bosman was yesterday arrested on a warrant.

William Horobo, aged thirteen, and Terence McCall, aged eleven, stole some iron bands and similar articles from David Van Cleaf's ship-smith's shop, No. 9 Summit avenue, on Monday last. Detective Looney found the stolen articles in the possession of Patrick Gallagher, of No. 195 King street. The boys identified him as the person who bought the goods from them. The three were arrested.

Charles Thurston, residing at the Brooklyn House, has been in the habit of frequenting the saloon of Otto J. Dierking, No. 148 Court street, and has procured cash from the latter for various small checks at different times. On the 9th inst. he procured $31 on a forged check on the National City Bank, payable to the order of J. Bliss & Co., and has since kept out of Dierking's way. Officer Slattery arrested him yesterday. He has been arrested before on a similar charge.

Something of a sensation was created last evening in the Tabernacle of Rev. Dr. Talmage, by a sharp noise in the gallery, like the breaking of a board. Many sprang from their seats, and rushed toward the doors, and for a few moments a panic seemed inevitable. Order, however, was soon restored by Dr. Talmage, but that portion of the gallery was left comparatively vacant. It was asserted that one of the cross-beams was cracked, but Mr. Talmage stated, after quiet was secured, that it was nothing but the slamming of a door, and warned the audience not to meddle with the doors or windows, but to leave them to the care of the ushers.

LONG ISLAND.

Resolutions favorable to the division of Queens County, and the formation of a new county to include Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, were passed with considerable unanimity at the recent town meetings in each of these towns. The mass-meeting for the further consideration of the subject will be held at Mineola on the 27th inst.

Sixteen new cottages are under contract at Sea Cliff, in addition to eleven just completed, and extensive improvements in the grounds are contemplated. It is understood that two steamboats will ply between Sea Cliff and the City during the coming season. Mr. Chistar will again have charge of the hotel, and preparations are being made for a grand musical jubilee, probably under the direction of P. S. Gilmore.

A new barn, belonging to Capt. Horace Hudson, of Mount Sinai, was entirely destroyed, with its contents of hay, harness, farming implements, &c., and a valuable cow, on Friday night. The fire communicated with some adjacent buildings, which, however, through the exertions of the neighbors, were saved with but trifling loss. Only about eighteen months ago Capt. Hudson's barn, with others near by, was burnt down, and both fires are supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The present loss is estimated about $2,000.

Last year the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors stood six Democrats to four Republicans. This year it stands seven Democrats, two Republicans, and one Union. Following are the names of those elected: Babylon, Elbert Carll, Democrat; Brookhaven, Charles S. Havens, Democrat; Easthampton, Johiel K. Parsons, Union Republican; Huntington, Stephen C. Rogers, Democrat and People's; Islip, John Wood, Republican; Riverhead, Gilbert H. Ketcham, Democrat; Southampton, William R. Post, Union; Southard, Henry A. Reeves, Democrat; Shelley Island, Samuel B. Nicoll, Democrat; Smithtown, L. Beecher Smith, Democrat.

STATEN ISLAND.

Work is soon to be resumed at Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins, under the superintendence of Mr. Cocroft. A number of men have been employed by him during the past week, and a large gang will soon be at work.

The Methodist Conference (Elizabeth District) have made the following appointments for Staten Island, St. Paul's, Tottenville, J. D. Dailey; Bethel, Tottenville, H. D. Ondyke; St. Mark's, Rossville, A. Van Deusen; Woodrow, Port Richmond, M. Relyea; Asbury, W. H. McCormack; Grace, W. G. Gill; Mariner's Harbor, A. M. Palmer; Trinity, Port Richmond, J. B. Taylor; Kingsley, Stapleton, H. M. Simpson.

NEW-JERSEY.

The local elections in Paterson take place to-day; in Jersey City, Hoboken, New-Brunswick, and some of the smaller places, to-morrow.

James McKernan, a local politician of Jersey City, was committed to the cells in the First Precinct, charged with robbery and assault. A week ago, McKernan and a pal went to the Waverly Varieties, and having started a quarrel with the door-keeper, knocked him down. When he got up he discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen. Detective Francis arrested McKernan, and being unable to procure bail he was committed for trial.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Anna Smith, of No. 129 East Thirteenth street, was held for further examination by Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the above number.

On Saturday afternoon Patrick Doyle attempted to pick the pocket of Simon S. Hirschberg, in front of a Broadway store. He succeeded in getting two cents only, and was seen by Mr. William B. Simmons. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

William M. Clancy was yesterday held by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with robbing the cigar store of Isaac Cohen, No. 425 Canal street, of $28. Clancy was in the act of purchasing cigars, when some persons unknown made an attempt to steal the sign-board in front of the store. They were pursued by Mr. Cohen, and during his absence Clancy ran off with the money-drawer, but was caught by Officer Lane, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Denis Splane and Jane Marshall were yesterday held in $2,000 bail each by Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to steal a tray of rings, valued at $120, from the jewelry store of Isidore Lewkerwitz, No. 219 Grand street. They entered the store about 9 o'clock on Saturday night and desired to be shown some rings, and while the woman was trying one on her finger Splane snatched the tray and ran away with it. He was pursued and arrested, after a chase of three blocks, by Officer Devlin, of the Tenth Precinct. The woman was captured by the same officer, and most of the property was recovered.

ART NOTES.

The art-loving public cannot complain of the absence of attractions in this City at the present time. There is first the Academy with its 550 paintings, to some of which we have already called attention. Then there is the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which the admission fee is merely nominal and which opens its doors free on Mondays. At the museum some of the finest modern paintings and statuary are always on view, with such collections of ancient armor, old china, Japanese ware, and articles of *vertu* of all kinds as can be seen nowhere else in this country. There is, also, the free exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery in Madison square, consisting almost entirely of high-class foreign pictures, and affording an excellent opportunity of comparing the work of our own artists with that of the French, German, and Roman—Spanish schools. There is also the free exhibition at the Somerville gallery in Fifth avenue, which comprises some really valuable pictures, notably the "Ophelia" of James Bertrand, which was somewhat injured by the fragment of a shell during the siege of Paris, but has been repaired; the "Mutual Surprise," by Carl Hoff, and the fresh and breezy Norman landscape by Bonnemaison. At the Schaus gallery Mr. Moran's "Mountain of the Holy Cross," one of the grandest landscapes that an American artist has yet produced, is on view, with a fine composition by Brillouin, "The Marriage Contract," a scene from Molière, and some crayon drawings by Miss Lola Desvernine, which evince considerable talent in the way of portraiture and a nice feeling for detail. Then there is the Snedecor gallery, which is shortly to be removed to Fifth avenue, and the Goupil gallery, with its important and valuable selections from foreign and native studios, to say nothing of some minor collections of more or less merit.

THE ASPARAGUS TRADE OF LONG ISLAND.

The growing importance of the asparagus business on the north side of the island may be judged from an approximate statement of the amount of business done last year. There were 167,576 bunches shipped from the Locust Valley depot. About 120 acres at Bayville produced 120,000 bunches; 40 acres at Centre Island, 40,000 bunches; 20 acres at Mill Neck, 20,000 bunches; 50 acres at Oyster Bay, 50,000 bunches, and 20 acres at Glen Cove, 20,000 bunches, making a total of nearly 400,000 bunches, which is considered rather under than over the product. A proposition has been made by the Long Island Railroad Company, through the new Superintendent of the road, Mr. Custis, to ship the asparagus by a night train at one and one-eighth cent per bundle, to arrive in New-York before 2 o'clock A. M. each day, Sundays excepted, and the proposition is understood to be satisfactory to the producers, who will meet at Locust Valley on Wednesday evening next, to ratify the arrangement thus made by their committee.

AN ASSAULT BY FOUR RUFFIANS.

On Saturday evening John Gleeson, of No. 405 East Seventeenth street, went into a liquor saloon at No. 371 Mulberry street, to see a friend. He had been there only a few minutes when he was attacked by four rough-looking men, who knocked him down; and, while he was on the floor, one of the assailants stole $8 from his vest pocket. They then fled, but Officer Northrup, of the Fourteenth Precinct, succeeded in capturing one of them, whom Gleeson recognized as the one who robbed him. He was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and gave his name as Patrick Fallon, and said he resided at No. 62 James street. He was held in default of $2,000 bail.

THEFT FROM A VESSEL.

Alexander Marshall, who claims to be a machinist, residing at No. 99 Roosevelt street, was caught on Saturday night, by Officer Moran, walking off Pier No. 20 East River, with sixty feet of hose on his shoulder which he had stolen from the schooner George W. Clyde. Burns, who is said to be a notorious "river pirate," had boarded the vessel unnoticed and thrown the hose from the deck on to the pier. He was held to answer by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, in default of $1,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Duncan Macdonald, of Montreal, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Mme. Adelaide Ristori and family are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Adjt. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Berault, of Louisiana, is at the St. James Hotel.

THE FURNITURE TRADES REORGANIZING.

At the Teutonic Assembly Rooms a mass-meeting of journeymen cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, upholsterers, polishers, gilders, &c., was held yesterday, when measures were discussed to effect an organization of the furniture workers for the protection of the interests of the trade. It was agreed to form a central union composed of the different trades employed in the manufacture of furniture, and a committee was formed to prepare a plan of organization to be submitted at a future meeting. The journeymen varnishers and oil-finishers held a meeting at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets yesterday afternoon, when action was taken to effect a reorganization of their unions, and the names of those present were enrolled as members. Action was also taken to join the projected furniture-workers' union.

MINSTREL SALARIES IN CHICAGO.

The "Grand Opera-house" in Chicago was closed on Thursday evening last because of financial embarrassment. The manager says that he has sunk $15,000, and that one reason why the theatre did not pay was because he was compelled to assume the high salaries of the actors, fixed by Aims & Payne. Kelly and Leon received a stipend of $350 per week, the contract running forty weeks; John Hart received $150 a week, but was cut off the 1st of January; Billy Manning formerly was paid $150 per week, but a week ago he was retired at $50 per week; Schoolcraft and Coes received $200 per week; Surridge, $30; Kayne, $40; Hall, $60; Wayne and Lovely, $89; Norton, $30; Fredericks, $40; Edwin Lester, $25; the orchestra, $900; chorus singers, $170; six stage bands, janitor, engineer, treasurer, and ushers, $123; scenic painting, $35. The rent paid was $1,000 a month. The total amount of the salaries was $1,250 per week; and the total expenses of running the theatre footed up the sum of $1,700 per week. The following were the receipts each week to date, commencing Jan. 4: $1,138 41; $1,169 45; $1,387 70; $1,052 61; $979 45; $1,358 48; $1,117 35; $1,354 90; $1,507 70; $1,392 95; $1,999 25; $1,939 55; $874.

[Advertisement.]

BAROMETERS IN THE BOOTS

Is a name often applied to Corns and Bunions. Your best way to cure them is with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. One application will give immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—Much, in connection with gentlemen's Spring style of HATS, for that of KNOX is recognized as the fashionable authority. Make your purchases at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale buyers can fill their orders advantageously at No. 212 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The sales of Printing Cloths during the past week foot up 77,500 pieces. Prices have fallen off during the week, closing at 5¾c.@6c. for spots, and 5½c.@5¾c. for futures. Standard and Extra, 64s.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Capt. W. D. Inverarity, Mrs. Inverarity, Master Duncombe Inverarity, Miss Madeleine Inverarity, C. S. Hoare, A. Tills, George Salt, Mrs. Knevitt, nurse, child, and infant, A. T. Webb, Mr. Dessau, Mr. Citeron, James Ross, Dr. Eddy, Mr. Sevier, William Stainton, James Watt, R. Craig, Mrs. Craig, child, and infant, Thomas Wood, Charles Spewar, George Mills, Mr. Strong, William Smith, A. Hakes, Mr. Botting, Walter Park, Kirkwood Hewat, Dr. Stallard, Mrs. Stallard, John Ogden, George Hart, D. J. Bannatyne, S. A. Andronciokovich, P. Clatovich, S. Clatovich, C. Milsevich, Joseph E. D. Haven, Mrs. Haven, William Rath, George Rath, Henry A. Callan, T. Granbery, Miss Parker.

In steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-Orleans.—Miss A. Haskall, L. Leroy, wife, and child, William Lee, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Lewis and child, E. A. Waterman, J. S. Cameron, B. Goodkind, W. F. Cochran, John Sandford, H. B. Carver, Mrs. Belden, and 20 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:26 | Sun sets......6:36 | Moon sets...1:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.12:30 | Gov. Island...1:19 | Hell Gate....2:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 11.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, April 1 and Queenstown, 2d, with mdse., and 48 cabin and 646 steerage passengers, to John G. Dale. April 6, lat. 46 50, lon. 34 26, passed a steam-ship (four mast) bound W.; same date, lat. 46 32, lon. 35 31, a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 8th, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 48, two small pieces of ice.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. April 8, lat. 30 24, lon. 79 50, passed bark Henry L. Gregg, bound N.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

*Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Gouch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Canima (Br.,) Deddicoat, Bermuda, April 8, with mdse. and 59 passengers, to Outerbridge.

Ship H. W. Workman, of Yarmouth, N. S., Kenney, Liverpool Dec. 21, via Fayal March 1, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken; anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Taiken, (Ger.,) Haller, Amoy 109 ds., with teas to Wood, Payson & Colgate. Passed Anjier Jan. 8, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 14, St. Helena Feb. 27, and crossed the equator March 13, in lon. 30 50; had variable weather. Feb 17, lat. 34 S., lon. 16 02 E., signalized a British bark showing signal with letters M. N. J. V. in it; from Hong Kong, for London, 60 ds. out. March 10, lat. 4 36 S., lon. 25 14 W., a French bark, showing signal with letters J B H P, steering S.; 11th, lat. 3 14 S., lon. 26 40 W., a Belgian ship, showing signal with letters H L N V in it, from Antwerp for Valparaiso; same date, lat. 2 57, lon. 26 50, British bark showing signal with letters H V C T in it, from London for Nikapatam; 40 ds. out, 14th, lat. 1 12, lon 30 54, bark William Foss, (Norw.,) from Montevideo for Havre, 48 ds. out.

Bark Samuel D. Carlton, (of Boston,) Freeman, Melbourne. Left Port Philippi Head Dec. 23, with wool to B. G. Baker—vessel to Parsons & Lond. Jan. 26, lat. 54 17 S., lon. 80 14, spoke ship Golden Rule, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for San Francisco.

Bark Hittero, (Norw.,) Waage, Fowey Feb. 20, in ballast to Funch, Evde & Co.

Bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Ingbrethsen, Bordeaux via Delaware Breakwater, 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kobe, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Fridlief, (Norw.,) Marthensen, Bristol, Eng., 28 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Tuisko, (Ger.,) Von Thulen, Grimsby Jan. 26, Savannah, March 28, and Hampton Roads April 7, in ballast to Herm, Koop & Co.

Bark Mary (of Aberystwith,) Davies, Batavia Nov. 5, Passarveang 13th, Probalingo 28th, and Bangoewangie Dec. 16th, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and melado to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, Davis, of and 16 ds., with sugar, molasses, and rum to Roche Bros. & Co.

Bark Luigi, (Aust.,) Surich, Sligo 37 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Addie Jordan, (of Saco,) Leavitt, Pernambuco 26 days, with Sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co., vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Emilie E. Birdsall, Warren, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Louisia, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. L. A. Rose, Rose, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffreys, Baltimore.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. A. E. Burton, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. J. M. Vance, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Virginia.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Cals, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. I. and D. Cramner, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Finch, Brenill, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Voorhees, Virginia.
Schr. C. Newkirk, Huntley, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Cutt, Virginia.
Schr. Francis Shubert, Cramner, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Ruske, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. Barnett Jones, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. Neptune, Boggs, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. William Henry Van Name, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Chincororo, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hall, Stonington.
Schr. H. E. Langdon, Murray, Bridgeport.
Schr. Tempest, Lynch, Bridgeport.
Schr. Tillie B. Heath, Bristol.
Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Reynolds, Greenport.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Peacedale, Tracy, Newport.
Schr. Ella Shaw, Newport.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Lee, New-London.
Schr. Burmah, Winslow, Providence.
Schr. Maud W. Webster, Hallock, Providence.
Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. R. W. Tull, Shaw, Providence.
Schr. Belle Halladay, Walker, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; cloudy.

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CATARRH

RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

From Rev. Dr. DEEMS

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

No. 4 WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical and permanent cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her health completely.

Finding in my Pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention, which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 to 3 at his OFFICE, No. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

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DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., 747 BROADWAY.

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G. SCHIRMER, 701 BROADWAY.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

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